

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

TWO NUMBERS, 1s.
WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

THE country has lost its greatest statesman, under circumstances the most melancholy and deplorable. In the noon-time of his fame, in the ripe vigour of his intellect, and while, to all outward appearance, he stood upon the calm hill-top of a long and brilliant life, and looked complacently toward the serene evening of a day in which there was still much work that he could do, Sir Robert Peel has been snatched from his countrymen by a sudden and shocking death. His loss is regarded by millions as a national, and by many thousands as a private and personal calamity. It has administered a shock to the feelings of all classes of the people which will not speedily subside, and has read the world a deeply-impressive and most mournful lesson on the instability of human power and greatness, and on the transitory nature of all the blessings which men most enthusiastically prize, and most ardently struggle for. In the remembrance of his services and his fate we may well exclaim—

Could not the grave forget thee, and lay low
Some less majestic, less beloved head?
Those who weep not for Kings shall weep for thee,
And Freedom's heart grow heavy at thy loss.

It is too soon to attempt to do full justice to the genius and character of a man who played so great and often so thankless a part in the history of his country. But, notwithstanding all the animosities which some of his greatest measures excited during his useful and remarkable career—animosities which had by no means subsided when the rude hand of calamity deprived the nation of his warning voice and his directing hand—his contemporaries are not blind to the eminent virtues of his character, to the greatness and purity of his aims, and to the immense influence of his opinions and acts upon the present and future destinies of Great Britain. Even those who raised the loudest outcry against him for abandoning his party on more than one occasion, admit, now that his ear is deaf to popular censure as to popular applause, his personal integrity, and the greatness of the sacrifices which he made from a sense of imperative duty. Enmity sleeps in his untimely grave; and a halo of affectionate interest, which might not otherwise have surrounded his name, has gathered upon it, now that he has been so suddenly removed from the Senate which he swayed, and from the society which he adorned. Opinions will still differ upon the tendency of his measures—more especially of the last; and many politicians will not cease to condemn the statesman for his acts, though they may think more kindly of the man than if he had been still a gladiator in his old arena. All bitter feeling against the individual will be allayed;—for who can look down upon such a grave “without a compunctious throb” that he should ever have imputed base and unworthy motives to one so gifted, so sagacious, and so unfortunate?

We shall not attempt in this place to recapitulate the events of his career. They will be found amply recorded in another portion of our Journal. On all the great questions of his time, that of the currency alone excepted, Sir Robert Peel had the misfortune in early life to be implicated with a losing party before his judgment was matured. Hence, when placed in the high position of a minister, and swayed to one direction by party ties, and by the ghost of his own consistency; and to another by the unanswerable convictions of his extended experience, he encountered the obloquy of the friends he left, without receiving the gratitude of those of whose measures he became the supporter. But on those great occasions of his life—the passing of the act for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and his complete conversion to the principles of Free-Trade, he avowed, in the most manly, open and honest manner, the change that had come over him, and the causes which had wrought it:—“I have,” said he, in 1829, “for years attempted to maintain the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament and the high offices of the state. I do not think it was an unnatural or an unreasonable struggle. I resign it in consequence of the conviction that it can no longer be advantageously maintained, from believing that there are not adequate materials or sufficient instruments for its effectual and permanent continuance. I yield, therefore, to a moral necessity which I cannot control, being unwilling to push resistance to a point which might endanger the establishments that I wish to defend.” On the question of the Corn-laws, while his career was painfully similar, his opinions underwent a more complete change. His conversion was, perhaps, more thorough, because it was more gradual; and when he yielded to adverse argument, the last impediment in the way of Free-Trade was removed. Moral conviction placed him under the moral necessity of acting as it dictated, and he obeyed its command at a greater sacrifice of friend-

ship, and of all the ties that men are accustomed to hold dear, than was ever made by any other statesman of whom our history makes mention. Throughout his career, he may be said to have acted the pre-eminently useful part of a breakwater against the sweeping storms of democratic change. The men who commenced the struggle for Catholic Emancipation and for the repeal of the Corn-laws were men before their time; and, had those great questions been carried without the opposition which they encountered, they might, perhaps, have been carried in vain, or carried only to be re-enacted. His resistance ripened public opinion and his own; and when both had simultaneously arrived at maturity, he yielded at the very moment when to yield was to conquer. His wise resistance until the point when resistance became foolish, and his wise concession when not to have conceded would have been perilous or fatal, enabled him to do for those great causes what their professed friends would never have done without his aid. Whilst his political opponents were too often mere men of theory, he was the man, not of theory, but of practice—a man who was sometimes upon a wrong track, but who always steadily kept marching towards a right one—a man who was always pressing forward, but never too hastily—and who never once, in any change of opinion, changed without long, patient, earnest, and honest consideration. No man knew better than Sir Robert Peel how vain, evanescent, and worthless a thing was the applause of the mob. Yet no man more ardently longed for applause than he did. But he looked far beyond the loud voices and the clapping hands of to-day. He looked, like “mighty Verulam,” to foreign nations and to posterity, to confirm the verdict of his own time, if it should happen to be favourable; or to reverse it, if it should happen to be against him. As regards foreign nations, his wish was abundantly grati-

fied before he died. His was the name that represented alike the common-sense, the business-tact, and the enlightened statesmanship of England. Europe rang with his fame; and nations who never heard of his rivals or his enemies, were familiar with his actions and respected England in his person. But this, however gratifying, was not sufficient to an intellect and an ambition like his. A fair page in his country's history was the dearest object of his life; and though we, his contemporaries, living amid the heat and dust of the conflicts in which he was engaged, are neither enabled nor entitled to speak for those who shall come after us, we do not run any great risk of committing an error when we assert, that the unborn historian, who shall write the full and impartial history of the first half of the nineteenth century in Great Britain, will find in civil life no purer or higher reputation to identify with it, than that of Sir Robert Peel.

A word upon his private virtues may be expected from us. Though apparently cold to those who did not know him, his heart was warm and affectionate. He was a kind friend, and an unostentatious but liberal patron of merit, in whatever walk of intellectual eminence it was displayed. Misery never sued to him in vain; and his conduct towards a suffering artist—which startled the world with admiration when it was accidentally made known—was but one instance out of a thousand in which his generosity and kindliness of heart were exerted in behalf of the unfortunate and the struggling. A judicious patron of literature and the arts, an exemplary citizen, a wise statesman, an elegant scholar, and a good and humane man, unsullied in his life and morals—such, in few words, is the character of Sir Robert Peel. There are many bright names on the page of English history. There can be no doubt that his will appear among them, and that it will do no discredit to the glorious confraternity.



Robert Peel

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris this week are wholly devoid of interest. Sir R. Peel's death was received with the deepest feelings of sorrow by all classes.

Dissensions among the Legitimists increase, and it is believed that they will offer a formidable opposition to several measures which are about to be brought in by the Government.

M. Gros, the Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Greece, has been raised to the rank of Commander in the National Order of the Legion of Honour.

The Opposition press continues to indulge in a tone of the most bitter hostility to the President of the Republic. The *Ordre* and the *Assemblée Nationale* affirm that the most ambitious designs are meditated by the friends of Louis Napoleon.

The director of the *National* was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris, on Tuesday, to imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of 200 francs, for having announced a subscription to pay a fine imposed on a Socialist journal.

The presidents and secretaries of the standing committees of the National Assembly were nominated on Tuesday. They are all Conservatives.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon of the 29th ult., which are principally occupied with the long-standing claims, amounting to 350,000 dollars, of the American Government upon the Portuguese Cabinet. The latter refused to acknowledge them to the extent made, in consequence of which Mr. Clay, the Chargé d'Affaires from the United States, insisted upon the demands being complied with in the course of 20 days, or he should demand his passports, and the American squadron would be ordered to make reprisals. Lord Palmerston has also put in claims on the part of Great Britain, connected with the outfit of Don Pedro's expedition in 1832. His Lordship likewise insists upon the faithful execution of the treaty of commerce so long violated in the imposition of a differential export duty on port wine.

GERMAN STATES.

Accounts from Berlin state that it was reported in well-informed circles that peace had been concluded between Prussia and Denmark, on the basis of an ultimatum of M. de Vredom. The details of the treaty were not known.

From Stuttgart, under date the 28th ult., we learn that the Chamber of Representatives having voted the impeachment of ministers, the latter deemed it prudent to resign, which resignation was accepted by the King. The trial, therefore, will not take place.

The *Præse* of Brunn announces that the Emperor Nicholas of Russia will abdicate on the 4th of December next, in favour of his son, the Csesarowitch, heir to the throne!

The new Württemberg Ministry is as follows:—Interior, Linden; Police, Plissen; Foreign, Reinhard; Finance, Knoppe; War, Müller; Worship, Kammer.

INDIA.

We have some further accounts from India this week. A terrible calamity, at Benares, by which upwards of one thousand persons lost their lives from the explosion of magazine-boats loaded with gunpowder (illustrated at page 16), forms the chief topic of the present mail.

Doctor Butter and Captain Fagan, formerly directors of the Benares Bank, have been tried by court-martial and dismissed the service. The charges against them were that they had induced parties to purchase stock by representing the bank as flourishing, when they knew it to be the reverse. The result of misconduct such as this has been the ruin of the shareholders of the bank, and the sentence seems not more severe than is deserved. The Commander-in-Chief rebuked the Court, and refused their recommendation to mercy.

Colonel Grant has resigned the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, and been succeeded by Colonel Tucker, a young but able and eminently popular officer.

India is tranquil throughout. The Affreedees have lately behaved peaceably, and appear anxious for an accommodation. The Supreme Government is understood to have rescinded its orders respecting the working of the salt mines at Kohat, which had occasioned the disaffection of the Affreedees and Wuzarees, and rendered those tribes accessible to the intrigues of Dhost Mahomed. The hill tribes have, therefore, succeeded in compelling the adoption of Free-Trade principles as respects salt.

CANADA.

From Canada we have no political intelligence worth recording. Two dreadful fires had occurred; one on board the steam-ship *Griffith*, trading between Buffalo and Toledo, which was burnt on Lake Erie on the 16th ult. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost on the occasion. The second fire was at Montreal on Saturday evening, the 15th ult. The flames spread with great rapidity, and were subdued only by the strenuous exertions of the firemen. Among the buildings destroyed were St. Ann's Church, and a number of valuable private dwellings. One or two women perished in the flames.

UNITED STATES.

We have news this week from New York to the 19th ult. There has been very little progress made in Congress on the Slavery Compromise Report. No division has taken place. The health of Mr. Clay gives some uneasiness to his friends.

The Cuban invasion has lost its interest. The Spanish authorities have wisely resolved upon pursuing a mild policy with regard to those of the invaders who fell into their hands. They have all been released, and will, no doubt, be tried by the tribunals of the United States. The decision thus arrived at has given much satisfaction to the commercial world, and to the supporters of General Taylor's non-intervention policy. The islanders who assisted in repelling the invaders were being liberally and honourably remunerated for their efforts.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has delivered its opinion on the petition of Professor Webster, for a writ of error. The judges were unanimous in dismissing the petition, being of opinion that every form necessary to constitute a legal trial had been complied with. The Governor and Council are now in session, but it is not known whether they will consider the case immediately, or at the session to be held in July.

Edwin Forest, the American actor, has made his appearance before the public in the new character of a "bully." Accompanied by one or two persons, he lately met Nathaniel P. Willis, the editor and author, in Washington-square, New York. Willis was knocked down by Forest from behind, and then beaten by him with a whip of gutta percha. Both were taken before a magistrate; and as Willis said he would bring no charge there against Forest, they were each bound over to keep the peace. The assault was connected with the controversy on the subject of the divorce case between Forest and his wife (late Miss Sinclair, of England), daughter of Sinclair the vocalist.

WEST INDIES.

The West India mail has brought papers from Jamaica of June 7; Demerara, June 5; Trinidad, June 7; Barbadoes, June 9; and Antigua, June 10. The political news possesses no interest. The sugar crops, it was estimated, would be 19,000 hogsheads less than last year. Drought has been the cause of this deficiency.

Incendiary fires, we regret to notice, were of frequent occurrence in Jamaica, particularly on the north side of the island.

Two extraordinary dwarfs were exhibited in Kingston. They are natives of San Salvador, in Central America. They weigh together 33 pounds—the male 19, the female 14. Many hundred persons had crowded to see them.

The island remained perfectly healthy.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have news to May 19th from the Cape. It conveys the assurance that, notwithstanding the excitement and dissatisfaction which recently prevailed on the convict question, the concession by the Government to the colonists of a Legislative Council has restored confidence, and created a lively satisfaction amongst all ranks.

Her Majesty's troop ship *Apollon*, with the 95th on board for England, had arrived at the Cape a few days prior to the above date. A sad tale has to be told of them. Dysentery was prevalent amongst them, and 47 died on the passage from Hong Kong. Numbers were in hospital at Cape Town, and the rest were quartered in humble lodgings in the naval yard at Simon's Town.

An amusing scene was lately witnessed in Boston, U.S., on the occasion of Mr. Gliddon, the lecturer on Egypt, having unrolled a mummy. Mr. Gliddon translated inscriptions, dwelt with much unction on the process of embalming, and on the presumed condition and character of the deceased when in life, describing the mummy as that of a priestess, as shown by vestments, inscriptions, and other unmistakable signs; and, to Mr. Gliddon justice, he produced a deep, and absorbing interest, a profound attention and contemplation in a very large and intellectual audience. But, alas! for the errors of science and antiquarianism! In the midst of the grave impression produced by the unrolling of the mummy, and the hallowing presence of the mortal part of the idol priestess, and the (to the imagination) actual and shadowy presence of phantom gods and goddesses—of Isis and Osiris—a medical man present declared, from more unmistakable signs than any referred to by Mr. Gliddon, that the priestess was a man! Imagine the uproar, the laughter, the disappointment, and the exclamations. Some wag explained that there must have been an error all through the business—that the body embalmed was not an Egyptian at all, but the mortal remains of a noble Roman, who accompanied Mark Antony into Egypt, and who was named "Spurius Mummus."

The will of the late Henry Robinson Hartley, Esq., has just been proved in Doctors' Commons, and the property sworn under £99,000, the interest of the greater part of which princely sum will eventually come into the hands of the corporation of Southampton, for the promotion of literary and scientific purposes.

The grounds of the Brighton Pavilion, recently purchased of the Woods and Forests by the commissioners of Brighton, under powers conferred on them by an act of the present parliament, have been opened to the public.

Workmen have removed the massive iron gates at St. Paul's Cathedral facing Ludgate-hill, not, however, it is stated, for the purpose of carrying out the projected improvements, but for repair, and new foundation-stones are being laid down.

A parliamentary paper has just been printed, showing the number of parliamentary electors in Great Britain and Ireland, according to the registration of 1848-49 and 1849-50. In 1848-49 the total number was 1,041,203, whilst in 1849-50 the number was 1,050,187, in the United Kingdom. In England, on the present registration, the number of voters is 839,797, and in Wales 48,019; in Scotland, 90,305; making the total of Great Britain, 978,121, and in Ireland, 72,066; making the total in counties, cities, and boroughs, 1,050,187.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J G S, Nottingham.—1. The King at Chess can never be taken. 2. When a player gives check to his adversary's King, he is bound to cry "Check!"

JUVENUS.—It requires remodelling, as the Black Bishop at present is in an impossible situation.

COCUS.—You have placed two pieces on one square, which is an innovation few players will be disposed to tolerate.

H M.—We shall be glad to see some future specimens; those sent, though ingenious, are too easy.

A E A.—The "triple manoeuvre" of your Madras Brahmin was in strict accordance, we believe, with the rules of Chess in the East. Did you record any of the games wherein it occurred?

W G, Beverley.—The two last are a decided advance on your previous efforts, and shall have a place shortly.

M G.—Yacht, Cowas.—The want complained of no longer exists. A Chess-Club, under the promising direction of the veteran Harry Wilson, has just been established at Hyde, in the Isle of Wight, and is destined, if we mistake not, at no distant date to rank, both in numbers and skill, with the topmost societies of the kind in this country. We are not in possession of the Regulations, list of Members, &c.; but these, with full particulars, may be obtained by addressing a note to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Captain Hartorne, R.N., Spring Va., near Hyde.

HERR R, Stuttgart.—A private communication has been forwarded.

C M J.—We are sorry to say both your own Problem, and the Solution of Herr Ries, are defective.

C F S.—Next week, if possible. In the meanwhile, we shall be glad to receive a companion game between the same competitors.

G O C.—Very promising. Indeed, it shall have a corner anon.

E H G.—Many thanks for the end game (No. 23), certainly the most elegant and subtle of any with which you favoured us.

SIVA.—You may obtain the "Chess-Player's Text-Book" at Leuchars, in Piccadilly. The price is 3s.

J B J.—In the letter from the Secretary of the Northumberland Chess Club, in the current number of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*, the passage at page 213, "was in the proportion of 5 to 22," should be "was in the proportion of 5 to 2."

A T R is mistaken. F C B.—They shall be examined.

SOLUTIONS, by E H A, D, Louvain: M P, SMITH, SIMON, TIMBUCTOO, RESBURT, DR. FIELD, JOYNTON, H W, Oxford: L W D, Q, PERCY, REGULAR, HEADR, A C, K, Yarmouth; COCOS, OLEONA, R D M, C A N, B H F, R F, B-MEARDIER, BATH DUB, BOLUS, J A W; E H G, M E R, R S C, J P, Hythe: BELLARY, E R, Stuttgart; H L, C S, Romford Club; W S, W A W, are correct. All others are wrong.

Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game by Correspondence may hear of an opponent by applying to ALPHA, Hill, Langport, Somerset.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 334.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K P	P to Q 6th, or (a)	3. B to K B 2d	P takes B
2. B to K 3d	P to K R 3d	4. P to K Kt 4th—Mate.	

(a) 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. B to K B 6th	P to K R 3d	3. Kt to K R 2d	P takes Kt
	P to Q 6th	4. P to K Kt 4th—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 335.

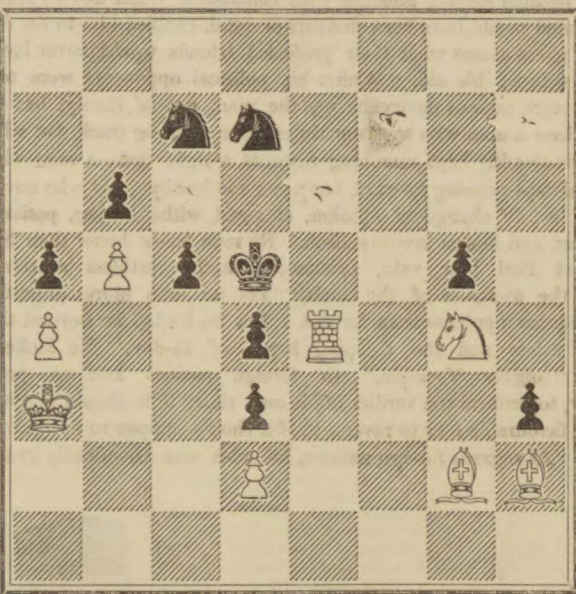
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 2d	Q to K R 4th (ch)	3. Kt to K R 2d	P takes Kt
2. Kt to K Kt 4th	(a)	4. B takes P (ch)	K to his 3d
3. K to his 2d (dis-)	P to K 4th	5. K R Mates.	

(a) 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. R to K R sq	Kt to K 6th	4. K to Kt 3d (dis. ch)	Q to K B 6th
3. K takes Kt	Kt to K 7th	5. B takes Q—Mate.	
	Q to K R 4th		

PROBLEM No. 337.

By Mr. EICHSTADT ("Berliner Schachzeitung").

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Final Game in the late Match between Messrs. MEDLEY and MONGREDIEN. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Medley).	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien).	WHITE (Mr. Medley).	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien).
1. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	23. Q to Q B 3d	P to Q 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. K Kt takes Q P	Q to K Kt 3d
3. P to K 3d	P to K 3d	25. K Kt takes Kt (e)	B takes Kt
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	26. R to K 6th (f)	R to K B 3d
5. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to Q B 3d	27. B takes P	Q to K B 2d
6. P to Q Kt 3d	B to Q 3d	28. R takes B	R takes R
7. B to Q 3d	Castles	29. B to K 4th	Q R to Q sq
8. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	30. B takes K R	R to Q 8th (ch)
9. B to Q Kt 2d	B to Q B 2d	31. K to B 2d	B takes K B P
10. Q R to B sq	P to Q Kt 3d	32. K to K 2d (g)	R to Q 7th (ch)
11. K B to Q Kt sq	P to Q 4th	33. K to K sq	Q to K 2d (ch)
12. Q Kt to K 2d	Kt to K 5th	34. K to B sq	R to Q 8th (ch)
13. P to Q 3d	Kt to K B 3d	35. K to B 2d	B takes Kt (ch)
14. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Kt to K Kt 5th	36. P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th
15. Q to Q 2d	P to Q 5th	37. K to K 2d	B to K B 5th
16. P takes P	P takes P	38. Q to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d
17. Q R to K sq (a)	Kt to K 6th	39. B to K 4th	Q to R 4th (ch)
18. R takes Kt	P takes R (b)	40. Q takes Q	R takes K
19. Q takes P	Q to K sq	41. B to Q 4th	R to Q 4th
20. R to K sq	P to K R 3d	42. P to Q R 4th	R to K Kt 4th
21. P to Q 4th (c)	B to Q 2d	43. B takes Q Kt P	R takes P
22. P to Q 5th (d)	P takes P	44. B to K B 3d	

And, after a few moves, Black resigned the game and the match.

(a) Played without due consideration. White must now suffer the loss of a Pawn or the "Exchange."

(b) Better apparently than taking the K B P with Bishop, since in that case White might have taken Q Pawn with his K Kt.

(c) The loss of the Exchange, instead of donating, serves, as it ought, to stimulate White to renewed exertion. He now threatens to win the K B Pawn.

(d) The combination beginning with this move is highly ingenious, but we are inclined to believe that playing Q to B 3d, before advancing the Pawn to Q 5th, would have given White a still more marked advantage. Let us for a moment suppose,

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

22. Q to Q B 3d 23. P to Q 5th 24. P takes P 25. Q Kt takes K B P

3d (He appears to have no better move) And Black can never save the game.

* 24. WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

25. R takes K B P 26. Q Kt takes B And wins.

(e) We should have given the preference to 25. K Kt takes K B P, threatening to win the Queen next move. In that case, the following moves are likely:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

26. K Kt takes K B P 27. Q to K Kt 3d, or Q to K B 3d

28. Kt takes B 29. Q to K 4th And White ought to win easily.

(f) Good chess all this undoubtedly; yet we cannot help thinking more was to be made of the position. Let us try:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

26. R to K 7th 27. Q to K B 2d (best) 28. Q takes Q (ch) 29. K takes Q

27. R takes K B P 28. Q to K B 3d (best) 29. K to K 4th And ought to win

† If the R takes Q, then Bishop takes R, and White must equally win.

(g) An oversight, which might have enabled Black to draw the game. He should rather have moved:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

31. B to Q 6th 32. P takes R 33. Q to K B 3d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 588.—By S. ANGAS.

White: K at his Kt 4th, B at K Kt 8th, P at K B 6th and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at his R 3d, P at K R 2d.

White to mate in five moves.

No. 589.—By AN AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 3d, R at K 3d, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEPUTATION OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—A deputation of London Newspaper proprietors waited upon the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at his residence in Carlton-terrace, in order to urge upon his Lordship, and through him upon the Government, the public necessity that exists for the abrogation of the recent Post-office regulation suspending the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday. The Marquis of Clanricarde said that his own opinion was, and he believed the same opinion was entertained by all the members of the Government, that this arrangement, which the House of Commons had decided should be carried into effect, would be of extreme inconvenience to the country, as it would prevent the transmission of news as well as letters to individuals. Newspapers had a strong claim to attention in all matters having relation to speedy conveyance by post on account of the stamp duty; but, at the same time, the alteration of the order must depend upon the public. The public were represented in Parliament; the Government were merely the executive; and, although there were doubtless occasions when it was well for a Minister of the Crown to interpose, yet it must be obvious that there were serious objections to the executive Government being put forward as opposing the wishes of the people, as expressed in the late address, and in a matter upon which strong religious feelings existed. Very considerable agitation had taken place. The motion was not hastily brought on: it was announced early in the session, and was put off from time to time, due notice having been given of the day upon which it was actually brought on. Upon all those occasions, neither the people nor their representatives came forward to oppose this motion. He believed, however, a motion now stood for an early day; and, of course, if the House of Commons reverses, upon re-consideration, its judgment, he should be of opinion—and he might say all her Majesty's Ministers would be of opinion, though he was not in a position to pledge his colleagues in any way—that the original rule should be reverted to. His own opinion upon the matter was perfectly clear, because, when he came into office, he was anxious to provide for the wants that then existed, namely, the transmission through London of the mails that came up from the provinces on Sunday. In conclusion, the noble Lord said the Government would abide by the decision of the House of Commons when the matter came to be re-considered next week, and would take the result as the decision of the people as to whether the Post-office should be closed on Sunday or not. The deputation then thanked his Lordship and withdrew.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A special meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, on Thursday (Mr. James Macgregor in the chair), when the directors were authorised to borrow any sum not exceeding £1,000,000, under the powers of an act of Parliament just passed. Of this sum it was explained that £650,000 would be applied to the paying off of bad debts falling due, and £350,000 to the completion of the Ashford and Hastings line and other works of the company.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—RESIGNATION OF THE CHARTER.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Thursday last, at the offices, Old Broad-street-buildings, for the purpose of hearing the report of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company at a previous meeting; Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair. The report announced that the committee had, by a majority of four to two, determined upon recommending the continuance of the charter of the company. This was subsequently overruled by the shareholders, and a resolution for a memorial to the Government, complaining of the manner in which they had been treated, was agreed upon, and a committee appointed to draw up such memorial. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Thursday, at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, City; Mr. Charles Franks in the chair. The report showed that the receipts for the half-year ending July 5th, 1850, amounted to £154,828 1s. 3d., and the outgoings to £89,838 0s. 10d., leaving a balance of £64,990 0s. 5d. Half-a-year's dividend on £3,662,784 8s. 6d., South Sea Stock, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., amounted to £64,098 14s. 6d., being a balance of £891 5s. 11d. A dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ was proposed by the chairman and carried, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The last of the attractive exhibitions of this society took place on Wednesday, at the gardens in Regent's Park. Notwithstanding the doubtful state of the weather, there was a crowded and fashionable attendance. The collection of flowers was very good, but the beauty of the American flowering plants, one of the most attractive features of the previous exhibitions, was now exhausted. The collection of orchideaceous plants was very excellent, and the cut roses were very abundant; but even these general favourites were eclipsed by the fruit, of which the competing collections were more than usually numerous, comprising the names of many of the most distinguished of the nobility. A very interesting feature of this portion of the exhibition was some exotic fruits, grown at Sion House, the seat of the Duchess of Northumberland; and there was a new strawberry, of great size, named the "Goliath." Amongst the company were the Prince and Princess Schwartzburg, the Dukes of Norfolk, Beaufort, and Grafton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Lichfield, the Marquises of Alibury and Bristol, the Marchioness of Downshire, Earl Mansfield, the Austrian, Turkish, Mexican, and Portuguese Ambassadors, Countess Minto, Baron Goldsmid, Vicountess de Moncorvo, &c.

THE BAKING TRADE.—A public meeting of the bakers of the metropolis was held in St. Martin's Hall, on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the best means of obtaining redress for the grievances under which the trade suffers, and to establish a society for improving the social and moral condition of the class. Lord Robert Grosvenor presided, and was supported by a deputation from the National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital, at the head of which was Mr. Paul Fosskett. A report was read from the Bakers' Operative Society, giving an account of the progress of their proceedings prior to the introduction of the motion by Lord R. Grosvenor, and showing that the expenses had a little exceeded the receipts. Two resolutions were passed, to the effect that the meeting viewed with alarm the rapidly-increasing evils and distress of the baking trade caused by the present unprincipled system of competition by the employment of juvenile and foreign labour, and the long hours of labour exacted from the journeymen, for low wages; that the meeting was of opinion that it was the duty of all persons to assist in eradicating the evils complained of, by every constitutional and practical means; that the meeting was convinced that the present system of nightwork and unlimited hours of labour was detrimental to the best interests of the employers, and extremely injurious to the physical and moral well-being of the employed, who are, in consequence, deprived of all time for social and domestic enjoyment and religious instruction; and that the best means of abolishing the evils complained of was to establish a society upon more extended principles of co-operation than have hitherto been adopted. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Paul Fosskett delivered an admirable address, counselling the meeting to be more united in their purpose, and to make their wishes known to the Legislature by petitions numerously signed. This gentleman's speech was admirably responded to by a person in the body of the hall, who declared that Free Trade, on its present confined basis, was more injurious than beneficial to the working man, a sentiment which was loudly cheered by the meeting. In reply to a very cordial vote of thanks to the noble chairman, his Lordship delivered some seasonable advice to the journeymen present as regards their future conduct, after which the proceedings terminated.

MEDICAL REFORM.—The following is a copy of the propositions presented to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on behalf of the combined deputation of the provincial physicians and surgeons, dated the 2nd day of May, 1850:—Propositions

MORTALITY IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF LONDON.

The deaths in the public institutions of London have been published every week during the present year. It was thought desirable to have, at given dates, a return of the number of inmates, for comparison with the deaths. The Registrar-General has been able to procure through the co-operation of the Poor-law Commissioners, of the Lunacy Commissioners, and of the governing bodies and officers of the hospitals and other charitable institutions. With the same assistance the Registrar-General hopes that he shall be able to continue, and to render this return more correct than it is at present. The most general view of the public and charitable institutions of one of the greatest cities in the world cannot fail to be as useful as it is interesting.

The public institutions of London contained 40,783 inmates in the quarter ending March 31, 1850; namely, on an average of the two periods given in the table, 3579 in the military and naval asylums, 670 in military and naval hospitals, 23,972 in the workhouses, 3067 in hospitals for the treatment of common diseases, 3849 in lunatic asylums, and 5435 in prisons. Of 10,000 inhabitants, 108 are in workhouses, 28 in prisons, 17 in lunatic asylums, 14 in hospitals, 183 in one kind of public institution or other. In other words, 1 in 93 of the inhabitants are in workhouses, 1 in 726 in hospitals, 1 in 578 in lunatic asylums, 1 in 410 in prison.

The deaths are in very different proportions. Of 13,219 deaths in London during the 18 weeks, 2363 took place in public institutions. This is 18 per cent. of the total deaths. If the proportion should continue the same, it will follow that 1 in 5 or 6 of the inhabitants of London ends his days in a public institution, 1 in 10 in the workhouses, 1 in 21 in hospitals, 1 in 102 in lunatic asylums; and, taking adults only, the proportion of deaths in public institutions is much greater.

After much suffering and much struggling, in the last stages of their illness, in weakness and in poverty, great numbers are carried to the London hospitals and to workhouses. The division of the deaths by the population of such institutions for the reception of the sick naturally exhibits a high ratio; and the resulting mortality is very different from that which the whole population exhibits. Thus, there are districts in England in which the annual mortality does not exceed 17 in 1000; in all England the annual rate of mortality was 22 in 1000; in London, 1838-44, the annual rate of mortality was 25 in 1000; in the first quarter of 1850 it was at the rate of 24 in 1000 annually; in the same quarter, the mortality in the public institutions was at such a rate that, if it continued uniform for a year, 230 would die to 1000 inmates. The mortality was 23 per cent.

HOSPITALS.—The annual rate of mortality in the general hospitals was 82 per cent., in the consumptive hospital 82 per cent., in the fever and small-pox hospitals about 302 and 304 per cent.; in the lying-in hospitals the mortality of the women and children has not this quarter been distinguished. No inference should be drawn from the return in respect to the mortality of particular hospitals; thus, as at King's College Hospital, the mortality may be high from patients having been received in a dying state, or from an accidental occurrence of circumstances; or the mortality may be low from the removal of patients in the last stage of illness. It is well known that the mortality is not so high among surgical as it is among medical cases. The mortality in the military was lower than in the civil hospitals.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The annual rate of mortality in lunatic asylums was 13 per cent. The rate in Bethlehem was 7 per cent.; in other asylums the mortality varied from 13 to 22 per cent.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS.—The mortality among the Greenwich pensioners in the hospital was 12 per cent.; among the Chelsea pensioners 27 per cent. The mortality of these institutions depends to some extent on the ages of the pensioners. The mortality in London of men of 65-75 is 9 per cent., of men of 75-85 is 18 per cent., of men of 85-95 is 32 per cent. The mortality of the Greenwich pensioners, it will be seen, lies between the rates of mortality at the first two periods of old age.

WORKHOUSES.—The general mortality in the London workhouses was at the rate of 23 per cent. annually. This return will be chiefly of use to the parishes themselves, as the workhouses are very differently composed. Like the Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, they sometimes contain old people; at other times there are attached to workhouses infirmaries, which not only receive those who fall sick in the workhouse, but out-door paupers, who should in strictness be separately returned. Other workhouses contain children at ages when the mortality is kept down by the natural vitality of youth; thus, the mortality of children in London is 1.2 per cent. at the age 5-10, and only 0.5 per cent. at the age 10-15; at the latter age, only 1 in 207 boys die in a year. It is, however, well worthy of remark, that the mortality in the large workhouses of Hackney and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields does not exceed 9 per cent.; and it may be well to compare the arrangements there with those in workhouses which experience an annual rate of mortality exceeding 20 per cent.

BARRY, THE ARCHITECT.—On Saturday last, a party of about twenty gentlemen, pupils and assistants of Mr. Barry, the eminent architect, met to entertain that gentleman at a dinner at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich, on the occasion of their forming a society or club among themselves for the purpose of continuing and increasing the friendship that the members have formed one with another while in the office of that gentleman, and to evince their appreciation of the high talent of Mr. Barry, and of the advantages they have derived from his instructions. The health of Mr. Barry was enthusiastically received, and in his reply that gentleman expressed his pleasure at seeing his old pupils and assistants again around him, and in accepting the compliment of being named patron of the embryo club.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—On Sunday, during three services, a very crowded congregation assembled in the newly-consecrated chapel of the above hospital, in consequence of three distinguished members of the bench of Bishops having intimated their intention of preaching the successive sermons after the reading of the ordinary services by the chaplain of the institution. The first discourse was delivered by the Right Rev. Prelate of Lincoln, whose eloquent advocacy of the peculiar claims of the charity was responded to by a collection to the amount of £264 11s. 4d. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and in the evening by the Bishop of Oxford. On each occasion, the objects of the hospital, and the much good it conferred upon society at large, were energetically dwelt upon; and the respective collections reached £50 and £79 17s. 7d., making an aggregate amount of £394 8s. 11d. The founder and many distinguished supporters of the charity were present on this the first time of opening the new chapel since its consecration, a few days since, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London.

ACCIDENT AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.—On Monday morning, shortly before ten o'clock, an accident of a fearful character occurred at the Bricklayers' Arms railway station, Old Kent-road, whereby a man, named Isaac Banks, aged 32 years, received such serious injuries that no hopes are given of his recovery. The unfortunate man was a carpenter in the employ of Mr. Kelt, the extensive builder, carrying on business in Westminster, and was one of a large number of workmen who have been engaged in making considerable improvements at the terminus, which will be shortly opened for additional traffic. At the time named, Banks ascended to the roof of a large building to perform his ordinary occupation, when he missed his footing and fell to the ground with fearful violence. Several persons ran to his assistance, and found him to be in an insensible condition. He was removed to a proper place, and seen by a surgeon of the neighbourhood, who discovered that he had sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh, fractured ribs, with severe contusions about the body and head. He was immediately placed in a cab and conveyed to the accident ward of Guy's Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—A serious accident, by which two lives were lost and several other persons placed in great jeopardy, occurred on Saturday night last on the river Thames, about midway between the Hungerford Suspension and Westminster Bridges, on the Surrey side. Mr. W. Hawtree, the eldest son of one of the members of the Court of Common Council for Bread-street Ward, and four other gentlemen, hired a randan skiff of Mrs. Needham, the boat-builder, at St. Paul's wharf, for the purpose of proceeding up the river. On arriving near Bennett's wharf, in the Belvidere-road, they were run down by the *Dahlia* penny steamer, and Mr. Hawtree and a nephew of Mrs. Needham were drowned.

FIRE IN SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND.—A fire, which threatened serious consequences to the inmates, broke out on Wednesday morning, in the house No. 22, in the above-named street. The occupants had some difficulty in saving themselves from destruction, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed.

FIRE.—About half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, a very extensive loss of property took place in Hart-street, Covent-garden. It originated at the rear of a range of buildings occupied by Mr. M'Clandish, engineer; Mr. Reeve, carpenter, and others, principally used as worksheds. The engines were kept in operation for nearly an hour, when the flames were arrested in their progress; but not before a great loss of property had occurred. The origin of the fire was not known, and it is believed that none of the property destroyed is insured.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered during the week ending Saturday, June 29: Males, 748; females, 699; total, 1447. Deaths during the same period: Males, 536; females, 429; total, 965. The increase on the return of the previous week, when only 775 deaths occurred, arises not from an increased rate of mortality, but from an influx of cases which had been the subjects of coroners' inquests at various periods in the last three months, but were not registered till the end of the quarter. The corrected average for 10 corresponding weeks in 1840-9 is 994; compared with which, the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 29. Ten persons, of whom 9 were children, died of small-pox, 17 of measles, 14 of scarlatina, 19 of hooping-cough, and 34 of typhus; all of these epidemics showing much less than the usual mortality, except the last, which differs little from the average. But diarrhoea shows a considerable increase; in the last three weeks, the fatal cases have run thus—17, 18, and 33. Two deaths from cholera were registered. On the 25th of June, at 4, Princes-street, Cripplegate, a porter, aged 38 years, died of "acute rheumatism (10 days), cholera (3 days)." The deceased had a severe attack of cholera in August last, and since that time his health has not been good. On the 28th of June, at 23, Windmill-row, the wife of a labourer, aged 54 years, died of "bilious cholera (45 hours)." The certificate adds that "there was no purging in this case." Mr. Mears, the registrar, when cholera prevailed last year, described this row as in a filthy condition, and singularly adapted to generate disease.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.888 inches. The mean temperature was 64.2 deg. It was more than 7 deg. above the average on the first four days, and it was below it during the remainder of the week.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

Most engrossing and most unhappy is the one grand subject of this week's Town Talk and Table Talk. Since the evening of last Sunday, all London has been ringing with the mournful theme as with a peal of funeral bells. Alike in drawingroom and humble parlour, in saloon and in garret, the terrible catastrophe, the ghastly crushing fact, has spread a sort of horrified dismay. It was so fearful in its suddenness, so appalling in its utter unexpectedness, that for hours the mind could hardly grasp and fully comprehend the stern reality. Everywhere you saw about you, everywhere you heard about you "the DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL." The catastrophe was so bewildering in its suddenness, that the announcement somehow looked unreal, chimerical—a nightmare sort of horror from which you could shake yourself free. What! Dead! Gone! And for ever? The great man who a few brief hours ago, stood, statue-like, in the height of his popularity with the great English people—statue-like in the glory and the might of his massive and unclouded intellect—gone from amongst us while the House of Commons was still ringing with the sonorous echoes of his eloquence? Gone at the very height and climax of his sagacity and his wisdom? Gone, just as the great game of politics appeared to be taking a new turn, as new combinations began to be whispered, as old grievances were fairly healing; and as men began to rouse themselves from their long-continued political apathy, and to look again curiously and hopefully towards St. Stephen's, and to ask each other "What next?"

I heard his last speech on Friday night. It was in his best style, luminous and dignified, comprehensive and minute, gravely moderate; and, although spoken in the full heat of a virulent party debate, full of expressions of appreciative sympathy, of conciliatory kindness towards those with whose policy he disagreed. Truly it may be said that Sir Robert has gone out from amongst us with the words of peace and goodwill upon his lips. "I have so little disposition," he said, "for entering into any angry or hostile controversy, that I shall make no reference whatever to many of the topics which were introduced into that most able and temperate speech;" that of Lord Palmerston: "a speech which made us proud of the man who delivered it." He then proceeded to state his own views, with a simple perspicuity and a kindly candour which Lord John Russell expressly acknowledged. Within a few hours the greatest statesman of his age was a stricken frame of suffering humanity.

The Commons rose early, the Lords sat late, the night I died. It was an occasion not to be forgotten. There were pale faces gliding about lobby and corridor—there were faltering words of sympathy and horror—there were tears in the eyes of bearded men. "I feel"—the expression was a thousand times repeated, so general was the sentiment—"I feel as if I had lost an intimate acquaintance, a dear relative of my own." The event, people said, was so terrible, that they could not realise it. For my own part, I could hardly help imagining that I saw the familiar face and form before me, walking up slowly, as he was wont, from the House to Whitehall-gardens, and leaning heavily upon the arm of one of the younger men who had been brought up in his Parliamentary school—Mr. Sidney Herbert or Mr. Cardwell. The portly frame, the slow gliding gait, the flat collar, and the loose folds of that well-remembered blue frock coat; nay, even the neatly and tightly-rolled umbrella, which he almost constantly carried—all these little personal characteristics swam, I will answer for it, before many a dimmed and moistened eye. There was, indeed, a degree of strong and of unaffected personal grief excited by the demise of Sir Robert Peel, in the minds of those who only knew him from the constant habit of seeing him in the House and listening to his voice, which I believe would not be excited, at least to any such extent, by the death of any other member of the Legislature whatever.

And this feeling was, of course, in a modified degree, universally spread throughout those more humble ranks of life, the members of which seldom take much interest in the personal catastrophes of a world removed from them. There was a quiet and sad and solemn scene enacted from day to day in Whitehall Gardens, where the great man lay silently on the brink of death—a scene which had its high significance and its grand import. There were unbroken lines of carriages hurrying from every West-End street and square with anxious occupants, eagerly enquiring the latest news; there were hourly messengers from the greatest and the most exalted in the land. But there stood also before the outer gate a silent crowd of poor people. These were always coming and going, but always there, by night and by day. They spoke to each other in whispers and with sad downcast looks. Men dressed like mechanics and labourers lingered, reading the bulletins with twitching features and wistful eyes. Women with shabby shawls stood grasping the rails, and looking intently up to the blind-darkened windows. As they retired, and gained the open street, many of them addressed casual passengers, telling them that He was worse—that there was little hope—that there was no hope. That silent, solemn crowd betokened the unknown depth to which love and reverence for the great practical statesman had sunk in the minds of humble English men and women. Unknowing the significance of their own appearance, these poor folk were, in reality, the guard of honour accorded to the last hours of Sir Robert Peel—by the People. How impossible was it to look upon the scene, and not call to mind Sir Robert's own noble words, spoken on his last retirement from office:—"It may be, sir, that I shall leave behind me a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in those dwellings which are the abodes of men whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows; a name remembered with expressions of goodwill when they shall recruit their strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice!"

That name Sir Robert Peel has left behind him. The fame and the love which guard that achievement Sir Robert Peel has nobly earned. The people of England know that he has been one of their mightiest benefactors, and correspondingly solemn and sad is the wail which his premature death has awakened in every humble household of the land.

It is almost painful to make the transition from the death of Sir Robert Peel to any ordinary topic of conversation or interest. Still, however, we must risk the effort, and proceed with a few morsels of our ordinary Town and Table Talk.

The Nepalese Princes continue to form one of the most brilliant cynosures of the day. They are, certainly, going through the London season in style; while, as for diamonds, the brilliant eruption appears to take new forms and still more glittering features every time the Oriental magnets appear in public. Prince Esterhazy used sometimes to wear a jacket so thickly encrusted with small gems and seed pearls, that he boasted of losing from £80 to £100 worth every time he put it on. If the Nepalese garments are not better made, it must be quite a Californian spec to follow in their trail, through some half-dozen evening parties, *sourees*, *fetes*, and balls, with the humble but laudable object of picking up the jewels that fall from the rich man's coat. We will trust, however, that their Oriental Highnesses have employed more trustworthy tailors—although, perhaps, jewellers may have had more to do with the manufacture of their raiment. What a grand notion it is, that of sending to a jeweller to take your measure for a jacket, or a tunic, and considerably reminding the man of gems that he had better bring a good variety of pearls, rubies, emeralds, turquoises and brilliants, so that you may choose your own pattern!

Is it news to the bulk of my readers that the Nepalese Minister is the Regent for an infant Prince; that his brothers, who accompany him, were shrewdly suspected to be his rivals for the possession of the reins of power, and that the project of politely requesting that they would be his *compagnons de voyage* in his western trip was generally regarded in Nepal as a masterly *coup d'état*, which would have the undoubted effect of preventing anything like political advantage being gained by any of the Oriental Whigs, Tories, Radicals, or Protectionists, during the Regent's absence. In the matter of eating and drinking, the Nepalese gentlemen continue to keep rigidly to their rules of faith and custom. As regards animal food, they eat mutton and goat's-flesh (odd, by the way, that we have no Norman name—*cide* the opening chapter of "Ivanhoe"—for the last-named species of food. Of course, these dishes are cooked after their own fashion by their own retainers. Fruit is the only refreshment, as my readers may be aware, of which the Nepalese will partake in the dwelling of the Gaiour; and in consuming even it, the most curiously rigid system of isolation appears to be requisite. At a recent *fete*, at which all artistic and aristocratic London were present, the Nepalese, before they sat down to their collation of peaches, nectarines, and so forth, were not only ensconced in a closed room with trusty sentinels at the door, but the carpet of the apartment in which they sat, and which was of the same piece as that which covered the floor of the adjoining chamber, was, at their request, severed at the threshold, and rolled back on either side, so as to destroy the idea of any immediate connexion or communication between themselves and the neighbouring infidels. The first remark made by the Ambassador when introduced to Her Majesty's Theatre, *apropos* of the female artistes, is worth recording. It was, literally, "There are singers and dancers in my own country, but these are spirits—or angels!"

Thanks, we suppose, to some measure to the rivalry of the Yankees, our ocean steaming is advancing with strides worthy of the seven-leagued boot. As the Clyde took the lead in building the first tiny river boats propelled by paddles, so it keeps the lead in the launching of those magnificent craft which are now bridging over the Atlantic. The *Asia*, the last Clyde-built boat, has fairly beaten the *Atlantic*, her New York-born rival. The former caught sight of Ireland seven days and seven hours after losing sight of America—a wonderful run—and made the distance from wharf to wharf, in nine days, seventeen hours. The Yankee boat performed the voyage very shortly afterwards, and under precisely similar circumstances, in ten days, twelve hours, and twenty minutes, showing a difference of nineteen hours, forty minutes in favour of her British rival. The greatest distance performed within the twenty-four hours by the *Asia*, was 316 miles, a speed rather above thirteen miles an hour. Now the question comes to be in these go-ahead times, whether the work cannot be quicker done still. We build Channel boats capable of going—*cide* the *Banshee* and the *Vivid*—from sixteen to seventeen miles an hour; why should we not have ocean boats of corresponding speed and power? I do not despair, before many years are passed, of seeing the Atlantic comfortably crossed in six days.

Let me not forget to record a little musical anecdote, of no great value in itself, but which will be acceptable to many a favourite of the Old English school of melody. The scene is a vast theatre at rehearsal time—the shadowy ranges of boxes all around hung with their dingy hollandas, as though but the pallid and unsubstantial ghosts of that which has sometimes brilliant existence—the orchestra only, a blaze of flaring gas—by which a magnificent band is interpreting the music to which a mimic skilled in the rare art of developing sentiment by means of motion is fitting like a fairy across the dingy boards. Around, grouped by wing and conlisse, stand crowds of the notabilities of the foreign and English musical world, listening to and applauding the strains of an opera, shortly to be played for the first time before a general audience. Suddenly the orchestra sweep into a strain of melody, as sweet as it is original and characteristic. An Italian *artiste* of great name exclaims in rapture to an English ama-

teur, "Ah! là! entendez-vous donc! Voilà une mélodie—voilà une idée artistique—voilà que sera un des coups de l'opéra."

The English amateur in equal rapture rejoins—I need not carry on the dialogue in French—"Exquisite—exquisite, indeed; and, as I am delighted to inform you, an English air to boot."

"What! an English air? An Englishman compose such a melody as that? You astonish me! An Englishman? Mon Dieu! serait-il possible?"

Need we inform our readers that the opera being rehearsed was Halévy's *La Tempesta*, and that the introduced melody—treated with consummate skill and taste by the composer—was Arne's immortal song "Where the bee sucks, there suck I."

A. B. R.

IRELAND.

EXTENSIVE EVICTIONS.—The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"Notices have been served upon the relieving officers by the managers of the Martin Estate, of their intention to evict a vast number of unfortunate creatures now residing on this property. The number of houses from which the inmates are to be cast out is 276; but, on account of the previous evictions in the same quarter, several families reside in many instances under the same roof; so that we conceive it is a moderate calculation to estimate the number of individuals about to be subjected to all the tortures of extermination to 1500."

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—At length the petitions for the sale of estates are diminishing. During the week ending the 28th ultimo, only four petitions were presented, being one-seventh of the usual average for some months past. The total number of petitions is now 982. Some heavy sales are fixed for the present and next month, including the estates of Mr. John O'Connell, of Grema, county of Kerry, and the second division of the estates of Lord Portarlington.

THE FLAX CROP.—At the meeting of the Royal Ulster Flax Society, in Belfast, last week, the reports of the state of the growing crop were, in general, highly satisfactory. There had been some failures, owing to the great demand compared with the short supply of seed, which caused a good deal to be sown which was quite unfit for the purpose; but still the great bulk of the crop promises right well. Arrangements were made at this meeting for the location of the practical instructors of the society, during the pulling season, in several of the southern, western, and midland counties.

"JULY THE FIRST."—By the northern papers it would appear that the 1st of July has passed over without any attempt being made to infringe the provisions of the Anti-Processions Act; and, what is equally satisfactory, there do not seem to have been any of those convivial club-gatherings in commemoration of the day, at which "potatoes bottle deep" were drunk in memory of men and things now matters of history, and which, for peace sake, had better be buried in oblivion.

THE HARVEST.—The harvest accounts from all quarters continue to be of the most favourable and cheering character. Every sort of produce for human use is described as flourishing almost beyond all former example. In all the markets the finest potatoes are already selling at 1d. the lb., and in some places 2lb. for 14d., and it is fully anticipated that very shortly a whole stone-weight will be for the same money.

THE "VICEROY" STEAMER.—It is stated that the experimental trip of the *Viceroy* steamer, from the port of Galway to Halifax, not having proved so satisfactory as was expected, it is the intention of the parties interested to make an immediate trial on the same line with a first-class steamer, the *Viceroy* not being considered of sufficient power for the Atlantic.

The account of the melancholy death of Sir Robert Peel has been received in Dublin with great regret by all classes.

Captain Peel, of the 6th Royal Regiment (nephew of the late lamented right hon. Baronet), who met with a serious accident a few days ago in being thrown from a vehicle, is progressing favourably, although not as yet declared quite beyond all danger.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.—This celebrated diamond arrived in England on Saturday last, on board Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Medea*, Commander Lockyer, which put into Plymouth, and landed mails and passengers. The jewel was not landed at Plymouth, but was forwarded on to Portsmouth in the *Medea*, in the charge of the officers entrusted with it from India—Colonel Mackeson and Captain Ramsay. It remains at Portsmouth until instructions from the Home-office are received by the officers in charge of it as to its final destination.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE GOVERNORS OF BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM HOSPITALS.



THE festive celebrations of the benevolence of the citizens of London do not present a more interesting scene than the assembling of the Governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, to dine together once in each year. On such occasions every Governor is expected to act as steward in rotation; the stewards so appointed order the dinner, make the necessary arrangements, and contribute each £15 in liquidation of the expenses. The entertainment takes place in the Great Hall of Bridewell Hospital, a magnificent wainscoted apartment, 85 feet 4 inches by 29 feet 8 inches. Here is a large picture by Holbein, of Edward VI. delivering his Charter for the Hospital to the Lord Mayor and Citizens; besides other portraits; and a cartoon by the youthful artist, Dadd, of "the Good Samaritan," represented above.

This year the Festival took place on Wednesday, June 26. The number of guests present was 128, including the chief officers of the Royal establishments; Sir Peter Laurie, the President of the Hospitals, in the chair; supported by the treasurer, many of the Aldermen of London, and several other influential gentlemen. The usual loyal toasts were drunk: that for the army and navy being responded to by Captain Kincaid, author of "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," &c., who for several years held an important appointment in connexion with Bridewell Hospital. The President, in proposing the chief toast of the day, "Prosperity to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem," gave a short summary of the proceedings in each Hospital during the past year, from which it appears that 316 patients had been admitted into Bethlem Hospital, and maintained there free of all charge; and that during the same period 175 patients had been discharged cured. He also stated that 80 poor destitute young offenders had been admitted into the House of Occupations, which is a part of Bridewell Hospital, having for its object the reformation of juvenile offenders; and that 64 had been outfitted and provided with situations—most of whom, on the day of the festival, were known to be doing well. The President spoke with great feeling of the extent of good effected by these hospitals, and was very heartily cheered by the Governors on the conclusion of his address. The party broke up at an early hour, it being the custom of the Governors on these occasions to separate before dark.

CLERKENWELL PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOLS.

ON the evening of Wednesday week the third jubilee of these excellent Schools was celebrated by a dinner in the school-rooms, Amwell-street. The Schools were founded one hundred and fifty years ago, for the purpose of educating and bringing up the children of the poor of the parish of Clerkenwell. At the commencement 25 boys were admitted, clothed; and educated gratuitously. In the following year an addition was made by the admission of 20 girls, which continued the number for twenty years. At that period the number was augmented to 60 boys and 40 girls, and there was no material alteration until 1826. The population of the parish had, however, in the meantime materially increased, and the necessity for extending the schools became so obvious that upwards of £3000 was collected, and applied to the erection of the present buildings, which were opened in 1830. Since that time from 500 to 600 children have been in daily attendance, of which number 105 boys and 70 girls are clothed as well as educated. The present number of children on the establishment is 560. The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls, in addition, in needlework.

The upper school-room, in which the dinner took place, is a spacious but plain building, suited to the specific objects of the charity; but it was decorated for the festival in a gay and picturesque manner, by the aid of armour, banners, and flags, from Sadler's Wells Theatre, very tastefully disposed, with evergreens and flowers.

The Marquis of Salisbury was announced to take the chair; but, in consequence of the sudden death of his brother, the noble Marquis was compelled to send an apology for his absence, and the chair was filled by W. Nicholson, Esq., the eminent distiller, who was supported by B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., James Whiskin, Esq., H. Pownall, Esq., Valentine Knight, Esq., Rev. H. E. L. Faulkner, M.A., rector of the parish; Rev. F. McCarthy, M.A., minister of St. Mark's; Rev. W. Thos. Wild, B.D., Evening Lecturer; Rev. Edward Smith, M.A., Rev.



ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GOVERNORS OF BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM HOSPITALS, IN THE HALL, BRIDEWELL.

G. Robinson, M.A., churchwarden of St. James's, churchwardens of St. John's, sidesmen of St. James's, sidesmen of St. John's, overseers of the parish, with numerous influential inhabitants of the parish.

The guests numbered 150. The dinner and wines, supplied by Mr. Richard Rouse, of the Belvidere Tavern, gave unqualified satisfaction. The cloth having been drawn, the health of the Queen was given, and responded to with great enthusiasm, the elder children, boys and girls, taking an effective part in the "National Anthem," which followed. They walked round the room, and having

taken up their appointed stations, an address was spoken by the senior boy and girl; after which the whole school sang a hymn, with good effect. The cleanly and healthy appearance of the children was extremely interesting.

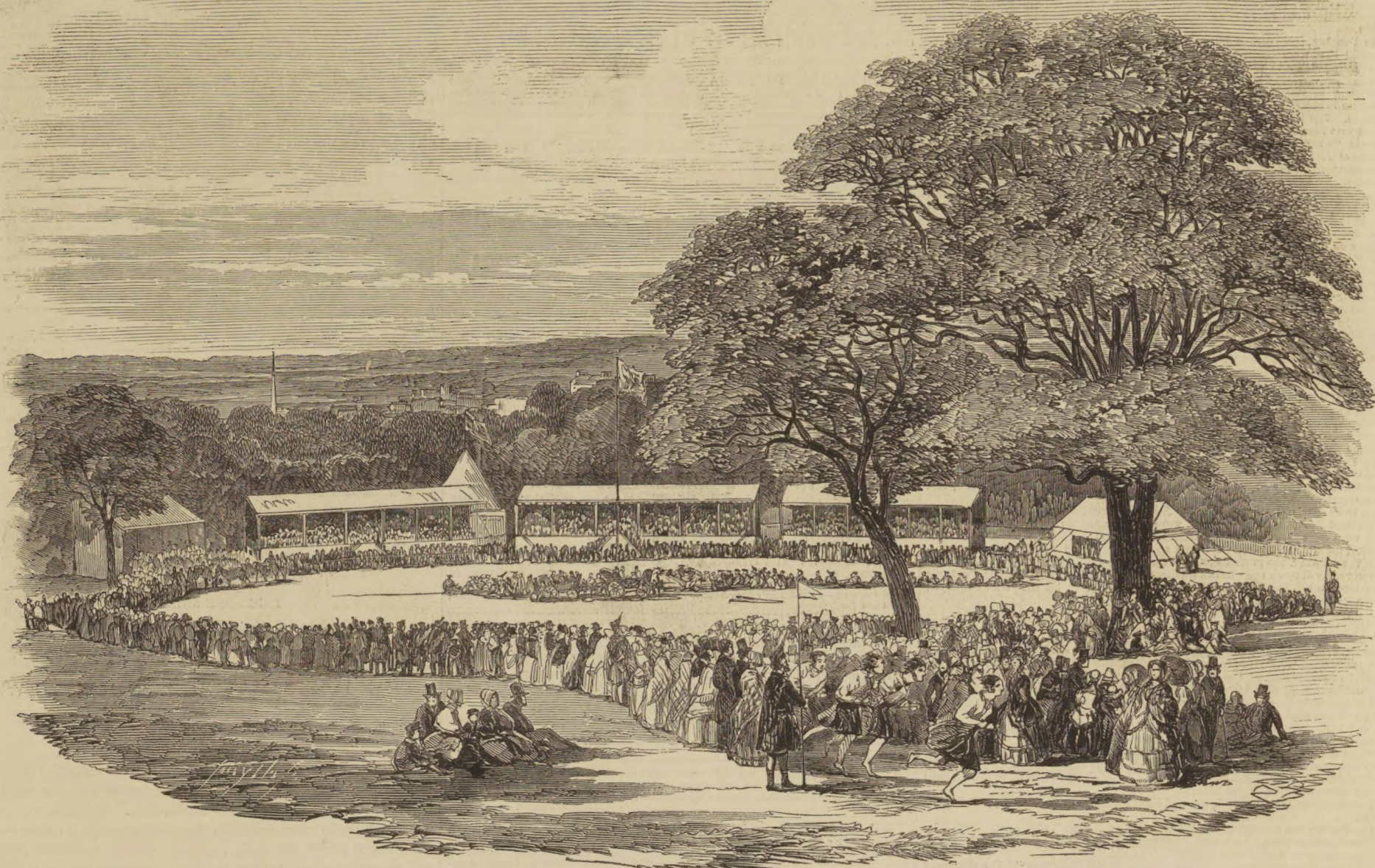
The Chairman, in introducing the toast of the evening, made an earnest and felicitous appeal on behalf of an institution which had done so much good for so long a period; and he hoped the scene they had that night witnessed would stimulate all present to increased exertions in the furtherance of so noble and so truly Christian a charity.

The Rev. Mr. Faulkner delivered a kindly address to the children before they left the school-room.

In the course of the evening, Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting on behalf of the charity, the result of which was shown in the long list of subscriptions read by the secretary, amounting in all to about £220; and including donations of £10 from the Marquis of Salisbury, £10 10s. from Mr. B. B. Cabbell, £10 10s. from the Chairman, and £5 5s. from T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.



JUBILEE DINNER OF THE CLERKENWELL PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOLS.



THE SCOTTISH FETE, IN LORD HOLLAND'S PARK.

THE SCOTTISH FETE.

On Monday the second annual "gathering" of the members of the Highland and Scottish Societies took place in Lord Holland's Park at Notting-hill, on the occasion of a grand national *fête*, similar, in all its leading characteristics, to that of the preceding year. The object of this undertaking was to afford encouragement to those who desire to uphold the sports and pastimes of the people of Scotland, and at the same time to carry out the principle that a wholesome entertainment may be derived from the exercise of those pleasures which, whilst they offer an agreeable relaxation to the spectators, are calculated to display the goodwill of the performers in an honourable competition of strength and skill.

The use of Holland Park was kindly granted for the exhibition of these sports, games, and contests last year, and on the present occasion the same place was made use of. Several grand stands were erected for the accommodation of ladies and other visitors; and in front of these, in a large open space, the proceedings of the day were carried on. This space was railed in; the spectators who were not accommodated on the stands being ranged on the outside of these lines, with the exception of a favoured few, who were admitted to a closer view of the combatants and participants in the varied strife. The scene was a very gay one, enlivened as it was by the beautiful dresses of the lady visitors, and the cha-

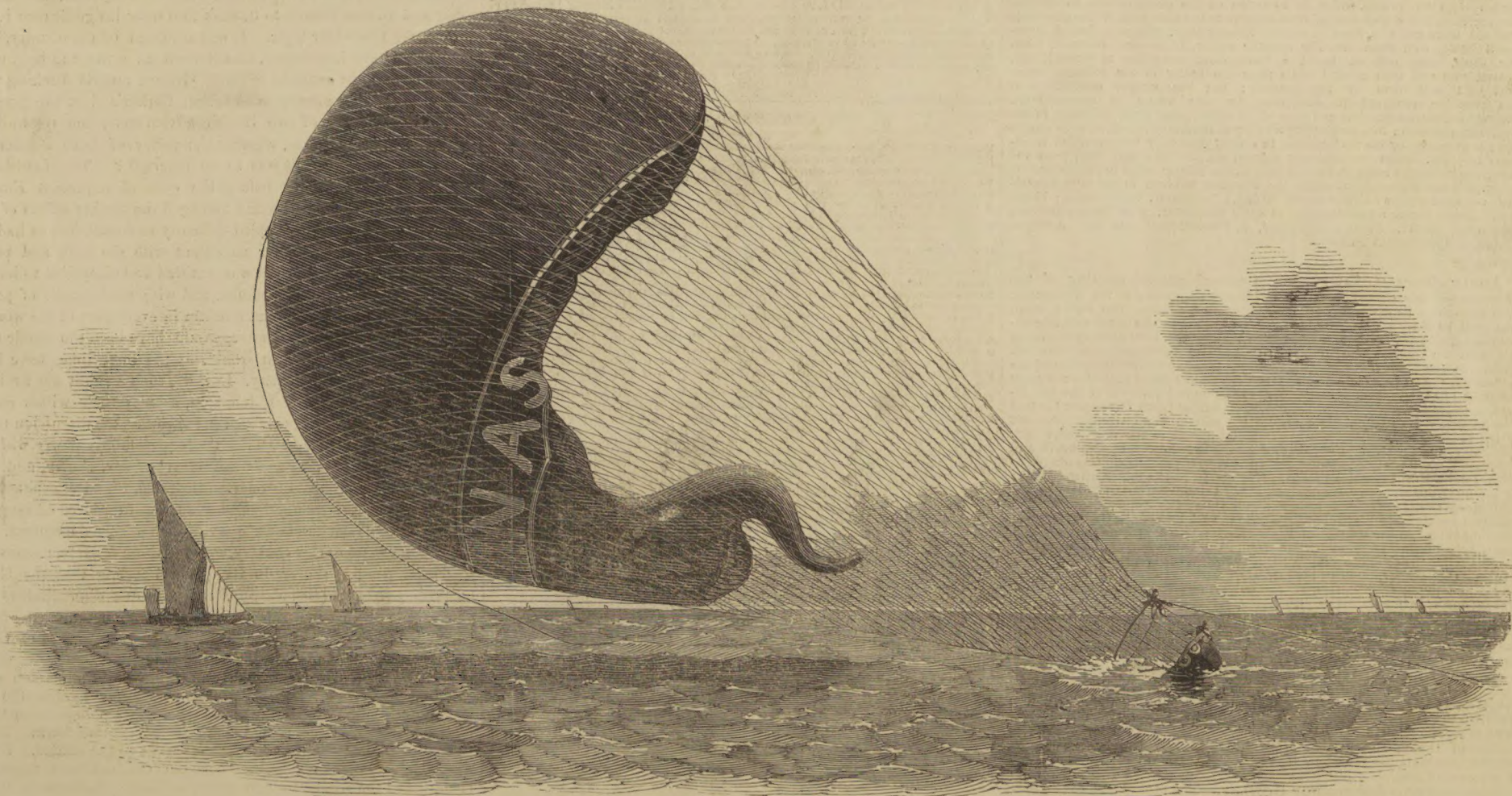
racteristic Highland costumes of the participants in the sports, representing the different clans. There were also military bands; and bagpipes in abundance, foremost amongst whom was Mackay, the Queen's piper, added to the excitement by their shrill strains.

It should be observed that prizes to the amount of five hundred guineas were announced to be awarded to the successful competitors. Those for archery were open to all England, Scotland, and Ireland; but the prizes for other sports and pastimes were restricted to those who should appear in the old Caledonian costume, "in kilts or trews." It appears that the competition in archery excited the attention of many English societies. Members had been enrolled as competitors from the Broughton archers, Manchester; English Archers, London; Fraternity of St. George, London; Heath-common Archers, Wakefield; Leeds Archers, Leeds; Lichfield Archers, Lichfield; Queen's-park Archers, Brighton; Royal Toxophilites, London; Royal Sherwood Archers, Nottingham; Salisbury Archers, Edinburgh; Thirsk Bowmen, Yorkshire; West Berks Archers, Newbury; West Norfolk Archers; Worcestershire Archers; and the York Archers, York. It also appeared that candidates who had recently gained prizes in the Scottish National Games at Inverness, Braemar, Perth, Blair Atholl, Taymouth (in the presence of her Majesty), Dunkeld, St. Fillans, Lochabar, Castle Grant, Ardvreckie (in presence of her Majesty), Edinburgh, Roslin, Stirling, and in Holland-park last year (in the presence of her Majesty), had also been enrolled to compete for the champion-

ship in running, leaping, throwing the hammer, putting the stone, tossing the caber, broadsword exercise, sword and target opposed to the bayonet, sword-dance, reels, strathspeys, and performance on the great Highland bagpipe—so that there was no diminution in the interest or activity of the sports as compared with the exhibition of last year.

The hour of commencement had been fixed for one o'clock, and before that hour very considerable numbers of visitors had arrived. The proceedings commenced with feats of archery, in which the various competitors showed great skill. Then came the "gillie callum" or sword-dance, and afterwards in quick succession the various trials of strength and skill, known as throwing the light hammer, reel and strathspey, tossing the caber, foot race, highland fling, broadsword exercise, putting the light stone, reel of Tulloch, throwing the heavy hammer, feats of skill with the sabre, foot race, strathspey and reel steps, tossing the caber (first class), gillie callum, putting the heavy stone, claymore and target opposed to the bayonet, and the general strathspey and reel. Into the mysteries of all these performances we do not pretend to enter. It is enough to say that they were all of the best—the dancing, especially, full of spirit and national character. Some of the feats of strength, in "tossing the caber" and in "throwing the heavy hammer," were really astounding; and the encounter between the bayonet and broadsword and target, especially interesting.

At about a quarter past five o'clock the Queen arrived, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Prussia, and some members of their respective



ACCIDENT TO THE NASSAU BALLOON, BETWEEN GRAVESEND AND THE NORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

suites. The Queen was received on the terrace in front of Holland House by Lord Holland, who afterwards joined her Majesty and Prince Albert in the Park, where the Royal visitors were met by a guard of honour composed of Scottish gentlemen of the different clans. The Queen was greeted with enthusiastic cheering; the horses were taken from the carriages, and the Royal visitors witnessed a great portion of the sports, with which they seemed highly amused.

After the games, her Majesty returned by "the green drive," and alighted at the flower-gardens, where the Royal party were conducted through the new ball-room and conservatory, by Mr. Browne, Lord Holland's architect; the Queen and Prince were next received by Lord and Lady Holland, at the north front of the mansion, and conducted through the several beautiful apartments, which were much admired by the Royal party, who then took leave.

In the evening Lord Holland gave a *fête* to the inhabitants of Kensington: the conservatory, ball-room, and pleasure-grounds were tastefully illuminated; refreshments were liberally served; and there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

On Tuesday, the gates of the several entrances to Holland Park on the Nottingham side were opened at an early hour, and the archery commenced, and was continued up to about one o'clock. In the meantime, however, a competition in strathspey and reel playing on the violin, as performed in the Highland districts, took place at the Prince of Wales Tavern, beyond Norland-square, it being understood that three prizes would be given away to the best three performers. The Neil Gow school is fast disappearing, and to Scotchmen the effort to keep up that style of music cannot fail to be interesting; and assuredly the present "candidates for honours" gave the best practical evidence that the genius of Neil Gow still animates the musical mind of Scotchmen. There were nine competitors in the field—James Allen, of Forfar; John Cumming, of Inverness; William Currie, Peterhead; Ewen Fraser, Fort William; John McIntosh, Granton; John McIntosh, Edinburgh; John McKenzie, Edinburgh; Duncan MacEarcher, Dunkeld; John McKenzie, of the band of the 93rd. Sir C. R. McKenzie, of Scotsbury, Tulloch, Cluny, William Menzies, of London, and John Cameron McPhee were the judges on this occasion. Each performer on this occasion was required to play a strathspey and a reel, the one to follow the other without breaking off. The decision of the judges was ultimately in favour of William Currie, of Peterhead; Duncan MacEarcher, and Ewen Fraser.

On our return to the Park we found a repetition of the previous day's sports. The contests between the sabre and target, and the musket and bayonet, were, in our judgment, the most interesting of the day; and the general result of the assaults was greatly in favour of the sabre and target. The play of Benson and Cragg, Asling and Tuohy, and of Corporal Newton and Bombardier Keating, and of Collins and Chapman, gave great satisfaction. A foot-race of 1450 yards was well contested by three competitors, and was won by Mitchell Sowerby; the second in being Charles Gow, and the third John Forbes Notman. Notman's Highland fling, too, was much admired. Another foot-race took place, which was won by Donald McCraw, from Strathly Black Hill.

His Excellency the Nepalese Ambassador, accompanied by his brothers and suite, arrived at a late hour. A guard of honour was formed, and the distinguished party remained about an hour to witness the various sports. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were not present. A succession of the same sports followed which had been exhibited during that and the previous day. The National Anthem was played by all the bands at nearly half-past six o'clock, and the company departed.

On their return from the *fête*, the Nepalese gentlemen viewed the interior of Holland House, with which they were much gratified. At their departure, they were each presented by Mr. Scrobie, the head gardener, with a bouquet of flowers, for which they had expressed a great wish when viewing the gardens.

In the evening, the grounds and conservatory, with its splendid terrace, were unreservedly thrown open to the public, who enjoyed promenading in the same till a late hour. The whole concluded with a dinner to all the police employed in the Park and pleasure-grounds.

THE DINNER.

The banquet was ordered to take place after the business of the sports in Holland Park, at the Freemasons' Tavern, at half-past seven o'clock, but the chair was not taken till nearly nine o'clock, when the numbers assembled fell very short, in consequence of the committee, &c. not having arrived. In the absence of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the McKenzie of Kilcoy was requested to take the chair, which he very ably filled. There were no professional singers engaged on the occasion, with the exception of Mr. Cooper, who sang "Johnny Cope" with great humour. After dinner seven violinists played a number of strathspeys and reels, which delighted the company.

"The Health of the Marquis of Breadalbane" having been drunk, his Lordship's piper entered the hall and marched up to the top of the table; playing the well-known air, "Stainte Capler Feidh" (The McKenzie Salute), in compliment to the chairman.

The chairman gave "The Army and Navy." Captain Forbes responded to the toast.

Mr. Purday, an amateur, sang "The Death of Nelson" with great effect. The chairman gave "Life and Prosperity to the Scottish Society of London," which was responded to with Highland honours.

Sir John Campbell proposed "The Health of the Chairman." The chairman returned thanks.

Other toasts followed, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

PERILOUS BALLOON DESCENT.

On Saturday last Mr. Green ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, in his Nassau Balloon, accompanied by Mr. Rush, of Elsenham Hall, Essex, for the express purpose of testing the improvements made by that gentleman in the newly-invented aneroid barometer. For this purpose it became necessary to attain a great elevation, such as at no time can be effected without a very considerable sacrifice of gas and ballast, in consequence of the rarification of the air at the elevation attained by the aeronauts. At an altitude of little more than three miles the gas occupies double the space as at the earth's surface, and if not suffered to escape by means of the valves would soon burst the balloon.

The aeronauts left the Gardens at 7h. 50m., and having reached an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet, they found the temperature 12 deg. below freezing-point. They lost no time in making the intended experiments; and having been above the clouds half an hour, they commenced a rapid descent until they got below the clouds. They then found themselves sailing rapidly down Sea Reach, in the direction of the Nore Sands, where were several vessels, from which they hoped to get assistance. Mr. Green, therefore, opened the valve, and the car first struck the water about two miles north of Sheerness. The wind being fresh, they were drawn with considerable rapidity through the river; and, judging the speed of the balloon to be too great for any vessel to overtake them, Mr. Green let go the grapnel, which, by its action on the sandy bottom, so checked the rapidity, that a boat sent off from a barge to the assistance of the aeronauts reached them and took them on board. Shortly after, they were joined by several boats, sent from the *Fly* revenue cutter, Lieutenant Garland, when Mr. Rush, being safe on board a fishing-boat belonging to Stroud, Mr. Green returned with several boats from the cutter to the balloon, which was still held firm by the grapnel; but the violent oscillations of the machine rendered it dangerous for any vessel to approach it. Meanwhile, the Commander and crew of the cutter found great difficulty in securing the balloon; but, by pouring a volley of musketry into it, so as to enable the gas to escape by the perforations, in a short time they were enabled to secure it. Mr. Green was severely injured on the head and face, from the struggles he had to make to keep himself on the balloon when in the water.

Mr. William Jones has calculated the elevation attained in the voyage as follows:—Upper station: thermometer, 20 deg.; barometer, 14.50 inches; 19,802 feet. Lower station: thermometer, 63 deg.; barometer, 30.08 inches; 785 feet. Difference, 19,017. Mean temperature, 41.5 Fahrenheit, add 423. Altitude, 19,440, or 3½ miles and 1060 feet.

ADULT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual general meeting of the supporters of this charity was held on Monday afternoon, at the Asylum, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park; Earl Manvers in the chair. The report, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, deplored the loss of a most valuable patroness—the Queen Dowager. Her place had, however, been filled by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Rev. F. E. Tyler, clerical superintendent, having resigned, his office had been already filled up to the satisfaction of the committee. With regard to their finances, the report stated that of late serious reductions had been made in the amount of the funded property of the institution, in order to make good the deficiencies of former years, but during the past year no such encroachment had been deemed necessary, principally on account of the liberal response made to their special appeal in the year before last. The subscriptions during the past year showed an increase of about £70, and the donations of nearly £600 over those of the year preceding. One congregational collection had amounted alone to £77 15s. 2d., and another, after a sermon by the Bishop of Salisbury, to £57 3s. 10d. Among the legacies left to the asylum was one of ten guineas by Miss Sarah Anne Hildyard, a senior ward who had been appointed in 1847 sub-governess to the children of the Queen, and who had thus expressed her interest in the institution which had formerly afforded her a happy home. Another senior ward, Miss Laura Jury, had presented to the institution the profits, amounting to about £100, of a work which Mr. Newby had published for her. Against the increase of income the committee placed the increased expenses of general repairs. The number of senior wards at present was 45, and of junior wards, 28. The statement of accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1849, showed the total receipts to amount to £2831 18s. 1d., which left a balance over expenditure of £890 13s. 1d. After the adoption of the report, a vote of thanks to Miss Jury was unanimously passed, and the privilege of two votes at all elections of wards placed at her disposal.

COST OF METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—The total receipts of the several Commissioners of Sewers, from the 1st of January, 1845, to the 31st of December, 1849, was £470,778 9s. 10d., and the expenditure during the same period, £461,543 15s. 11d., leaving a general balance in hand, on the 31st of December, 1849, of £9,234 13s. 11d.

One of the most valuable iron mines in England has been discovered near Whitehaven. The vein is 13 and 25 feet in thickness, and contains 65 per cent. of iron.

MONUMENT TO ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY.—The monument to the memory of this reverend prelate has lately been erected in Canterbury Cathedral, nearly opposite to the throne. It is a recumbent statue, after the mediæval style, with the Book of Life clasped in death to his heart.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 7.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Thomas A'Becket murdered, 1170.
TUESDAY, 9.—Fire insurance cease.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Henry II. of France died of a wound in the eye, 1559.
THURSDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter.
FRIDAY, 12.—The 133d day of the year.
SATURDAY, 13.—Sun rises 4h., sets 8h. 11m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 50	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
11 50	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—DONNA MARIA LORETO
MARTINEZ.—It is respectfully announced that an engagement has been effected with Donna MARTINEZ (surnamed the Black Malibran), who will appear on TUESDAY next, JULY 9th, in a "Divertissement" composed expressly for the occasion, and will sing some of the Characteristic Aïres of Spain and the Havanna.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. CARLOTTA
GHISI.—It is respectfully announced, that, in order to prevent the interruption of the representation of LA TEMPESTA, the engagement with this eminent artist has been renewed for a few nights, and the new Grand Opera of LA TEMPESTA will be repeated on THURSDAY NEXT, July 11, 1850.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mme.
PASTA.—A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, on FRIDAY, JULY 12, in aid of the Funds for Assisting the Italian Exiles now in this country. Mme. Pasta has most kindly offered her valuable assistance, as well as all the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prices of admission:—Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., £2 7s., £2 12s. 6d., £3 3s.; orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; pit, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; front row, 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MDLLE.
RACHEL'S Performances.—ADRIENNE LECOUREUR.—On MONDAY NEXT, JULY 7, will be produced (for the first time in this country), a new Play in Five Acts, by MM. SCRIBE et LECOUREUR, entitled ADRIENNE LECOUREUR, the character of Adrienne by Mlle. Rachel; Maurice, M. Raphael; Michonnet, M. Randoux. La scène se passe à Paris, au mois de Mars 1790. On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY NEXT, the new play will be repeated.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and
Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with Lord Byron's popular Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD BEAST, followed by the original powerful effects. To be succeeded by the *Le Grand Cirque Olympique*, including the extraordinary and elegant exercises of the accomplished artiste, MDLLE. GARDONI, on the TIGHT ROPE. To conclude with an interesting Melodrama. Box-office open from 11 till 4.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-
Hall, Store-street.—MR. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled, "NOTES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL," at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 8th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers, and of the stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE
will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, instead of on the day previously announced, when he will perform Beethoven's Trio in G, Mozart's Quartet in E flat, and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 12.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s.

GRAND FETE and FANCY FAIR.—RE-ENGAGEMENT
of MONS JULLIEN.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 8th and 9th, a Grand Fete and Fancy Fair and Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. Promenade Concert, conducted by Mons Jullien and Mr. Goldrey. Brilliant display of Fireworks by Southy. Feeding the Animals at 5. Concert, 6. Passage of the Alps, 8. Fireworks, half-past 9. Admission, as usual, 1s.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-
COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till One.—Admission, 1s.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY
of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is NOW OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRE-
LAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

TRAFALGAR MODEL.—This beautiful Model is unequalled in the world, not only as regards a faithful Representation of that great BATTLE, but also in the effect portrayed in a number of small but well-ripped ships, apparently floating on a large surface of beautifully-imitated sea. Admission, ONE SHILLING. Children Half-price. Open from Ten in the Morning till Ten in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 165, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

BREE'S FRESH SERIES of PANORAMIC VIEWS of
NEW ZEALAND is NOW OPEN at the LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The Great Canterbury Plains, and the Arrival of the First Settlers of the Church of England—Nelson—Otago—Teranaki—New Plymouth—Auckland, the Capital—Hokianga—the Bay of Islands, with Heki cutting down the Flag-staff. Daily at one, three, and eight. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at four, and in the Evenings at half-past Eight.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS of CHEMISTRY, daily at a quarter past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by Dr. Bachofner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, daily at Two, and every Evening at a quarter past Nine.—NEW SERIES of PANORAMIC VIEWS, illustrating some of the WONDERFUL NATURAL SCENES of the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE
SOCIETY.—A PUBLIC MEETING will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S, on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 9th, for the purpose of presenting the PRIZES offered by the Committee for the Three best ESSAYS by Clergymen on the objects of the Society. The Honorable ARTHUR KINNAIRD will take the Chair, at Two o'clock. Tickets of admission may be had at Messrs. Dalton's, Hatchard's, Nesbit's, Parker's, and Seely's.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.
JOSEPH BROWN, M.A.,
J. M. MORGAN, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERITAS, Edinburgh, is recommended to consult a solicitor for replies to his three inquiries F J C S, Holyhead.—The extent of Hyde Park is 355 acres; of Kensington Gardens, 356 acres; and of Phoenix Park, Dublin, upwards of 1700 acres.
T B Bristol.—A portrait of "Flying Dutchman" appeared in No. 390 of our Journal.
DRAWE YENNER.—The address of Mr. Kilburn, the photographer, is 234, Regent-street.
N Q.—Any picture of London will give the localities of the French Protestant Churches in London: we have not space for such details.
M Q Albemarle-street, is thanked for his sensible letter upon the Sabbath question; though to print it in our Journal would lead to controversy there out of place.
H U J Exeter, is altogether in error as to the copyright, &c.
H W P Bodmin.—The work is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.
A SUBSCRIBER, who has sent a slight sketch of the old oil-painting, should show the picture itself to a dealer.

MILQ.—Application must be made at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry, stating age and value of the property. The Government do not publish contingent rates.

A COMPETITOR'S Letter on the Great Exhibition Building is, we believe, a fair statement, though we have not room to print it.

A CONSTANT READER.—We have twice noticed Bonney's Safety Yacht.

G N H.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical men.

A WIDOW, Guernsey, is recommended to obtain both certificates.

F W B Rugby.—We do not doubt the comparative importance of "the knapsack question," though we cannot at present take it up.

FLORUS, Baywater.—Admission to the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions at Chiswick is obtainable by tickets, to be purchased at the Society's office, in Regent-street.

NED.—We have not yet seen Keith Johnston's "Gazetteer." Bathos is, in poetry, the art of stinking, in opposition to the sublime.

A YOUNG SURGEON, Southampton-row.—See a valuable paper on the "Preparation of Chloroform," by MM. Soubirac and Malibie, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, translated in the "Philosophical Magazine," No. 236.

A H Chester, is thanked, though we cannot avail ourselves of his offer.

J O St. A.—See the report of the proposed Canal in this Journal.

A YOUNG CRICKETER.—The price of Bat's "Cricketer's Manual" is 1s. 6d. or 2s.

ER W.—In the Maynooth battery the exciting fluid is a mixture of about four parts of sulphuric acid, two of nitric acid, and two of nitre dissolved in water. (See "Year-book of Facts," 1849, p. 156; and "Year-book," 1848, p. 145).

DRAMATISTS, Dublin, should apply to a professor of singing.

I B W.—There is no such person as Sir Charles Townley.

A CONSTANT READER.—Dublin.—The arms of White, of Yorkshire, are "Gu. on a canton arg. a lion rampant of the field; all within a bordure sa., charged with eight estoiles of the second Crest, an ostrich arg."

Q S, City.—No amount of income, of itself, constitutes "an Esquire." All those who are addressed as such by the Crown, all Justices of the Peace, and various other functionaries, are, in legal estimation, Esquires; but the whole question has been fully discussed in Mr. Burke's "Patrician," and is too lengthy to be entered on in this place.

NO REPUBLICAN.—Sir George Simpson is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company settlements, and the author of a "Narrative of an Overland Journey round the World." He received Knighthood in 1841, and resides at New Grove House, Bromley. He never was first-lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Torquay.—There are a few banks conducted by an individual, Thomas Morlock, of Cambridge, is the nearest reply we can give to your question.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—The length of the new Houses of Parliament is 900 feet. We have not the other dimensions.

J W, Donington.—The non-delivery of your copy of our Journal results from the present postal disarrangement.

OCTAVIAN.—Apply at the Zoological Society's house, 12, Hanover-square; and at the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. The entrance-fee to the former Society is 1s.; to the latter, 5 guineas.

W M J, Ballina.—The line "Procreation is the thief of time," is from Young's "Night Thoughts."

AN ARTIST.—We cannot advise you as to the recovery of Drawing-paper injured by damp.

GIBBINS.—The height of St. Paul's Cathedral, from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross, is 104 feet.

A CORRESPONDENT, "on hospitable care intent," may learn what he lacks from Soyer's "Modern Housewife."

T B C, Edinburgh.—The Numbers will be sent on remittance: they will be 1s. each.

A B, Nottingham, had better remain at home.

STUBBS.—See the "London University Calendar."

Q, Dublin.—Apply to Mr. Blewitt, secretary to the Royal Literary Fund, 72, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

B S R B should show the painting to a picture-dealer.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Sunderland.—Yes; price one shilling.

I W K, Bury.—See the memoir of the late Sir Robert Peel, at page 9 of the present Number.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We erroneously stated in our Journal for June 22, that the Duke of Wellington had not sat in the House of Commons. The first place he represented was Trim.

Meath, for which he was elected in 1790.

EGOMET.—The nobleman has no town address.

TITUS, Kingstown.—The address of the Russian Embassy is 30, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

BELOKRAVIA.—The sketch of the *Orion*, as explained last week, was furnished by a correspondent who was a passenger in the vessel. We have not room for the *Gazette* additions.

OBSERVER is thanked; but the details of the occurrence at Putney Bridge reached us too late.

G B should apply to a police magistrate of the district in which the house which should be her home is situated.

H B.—We are not versed in the wailing mysteries. What "Old Humphrey's" papers?

W T J is recommended not to have the volume bound in less than one month from this time; price of cover, to be had by order, through any bookseller.

J N, Liverpool.—We have only space for one illustration.

D C, Mitchelstown.—Dublin, 6d.; Edinburgh, 2s.

HAYEK.—The Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is between the Corsham and Box stations, the latter five miles on the London side of Bath.

B S S.—The arms of Swindell are "Arg. two swords in saltire az. hilted or, in chief a bear's head erased ppr."

A LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER.—Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, died 5th April, 1837, and was succeeded in the see by Edward Stanley, who held it till his decease, 6th Sept., 1849.

G M G.—The young lady is called "Miss," without the prefix of the Christian name.

KATE LINDSAY.—It does not appear that King Victor Emmanuel IV. was ever married.

C P N.—The point is doubtful; but we are inclined to think you would be liable, and, if so liable, the coronet alone would most probably be held to be an armorial ensign.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM FIRST TO LAST.—The adoption of a coat of arms, as suggested by our correspondent, would, most certainly, be in accordance with the custom of early times.

Many of our most ancient arms rest on no other authority.

Y H.—We do not think there is a manuscript Memoir of Robert Bruce in the British Museum.

L D, Regent's-park.—For the foreign Orders of Knighthood, see "An Accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe"—a work printed abroad, the author being Sir Levet Hanson, an Englishman; 2 vols. 8vo. The late Sir Harris Nicolas published "Orders of British Knighthood," 4 vols. Imperial quarto.

D H, Chesapeake.—A Portrait of the lamented Sir Robert Peel will be engraved in our Journal of next week.

J H B, Turnham-green.—We do not recollect.

A M, New Bond-street.—Our correspondent's question is not so easy to answer as it would seem; for the number of catacombs or rapidis varies with the season of the year. The following, however, may be depended upon as dangerous to pass at any season.—1. Assuan; 2. Vady Hady; 3. Semneh; 4. Ambukol; 5. Daal; 6. Abu Hamed.

AN IRISH SUBSCRIBER.—Received.

"Lines on the late Outrage"—Ineligible.

ARSENAL at Guernsey, from a Sketch by Paul J. Naflet, Esq.

ERRATUM at page 464 of our last Volume.—The height of the Rose-tree should be 10 feet, and the circumference 28 feet.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

South Africa Delineated.—Sermons on the Lord's Day.—The Westons.

Music.—Persian Love Song.

THIS WEEK'S

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CONSISTS OF

TWO SHEETS,

PRICE ONE SHILLING;

WITH A

HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

The debate which was brought to a close on Saturday morning last was, in every respect, the most interesting and the most important of the session, or of the Parliament. Whether we look to the object under discussion—to the mighty result involved—or to those minor points, the zeal, learning, ability, character, position, and eloquence of the various speakers—it stands out in bold relief from amid all the parliamentary conflicts of our time.

The adverse vote of the House of Lords, which led to these protracted and eloquent discussions, was a small and comparatively unimportant matter. The Upper Chamber simply decided that the conduct of the British Government in reference to Greece, in the late unhappy disputes with that country, was ill-judged, and calculated to damage our reputation and to embroil us with our allies. The discussion in the House of Commons necessarily took a far wider range. The friends of Lord Palmerston, and the admirers of his general policy for twenty years, refused to narrow it to such an issue. They felt that to reprimand the Minister for his proceedings in Greece, was to condemn all he had done between 1830 and 1850; and that the system which he had uniformly endeavoured to carry out was to be judged of as a whole, and not to be broken up into fragments, and to be reversed by the nation, because one of the fragments might happen to be somewhat unshapely, when taken by itself. Mr. Finlay and his little strip of garden-ground, Don Pacifico and his warming-pans, the Greek affair and all that related to it, sank into utter insignificance in the presence of this wider topic. It was admitted by the country, and re-echoed in the Legislature, that if even an error had been committed in the tone assumed towards Greece, and in backing with such a formidable agency as Admiral Parker's fleet the possibly exaggerated claims of two British adventurers, the question in reality to be decided was, whether the policy of Lord Palmerston over the whole Continent was to be reversed? The Legislature had to solemnly decide, before the eyes of expectant Europe, whether the statesman who had managed the foreign affairs of this country in times of unexampled difficulty and peril, had or had not managed them in a manner consistent with the high and proud position which Great Britain was entitled and compelled to hold—with the character of Englishmen, and with the interests of peace, civilisation, and constitutional freedom in every part of

result of sufficient importance to overthrow a Minister whose general policy was so bold, so able, so successful, and so national; and in the third were those who insisted that the Greek question and its whole conduct formed no exception to the ability, justice, and splendour of his Lordship's administration.

The discussion evolved some curious combinations of parties. In the first class were ranked not only the men who desired to overthrow the Government and to step into office themselves, and who for this purpose prompted the attack upon Lord Palmerston in the House of Lords, but men who did not seek office, and others who had been usually numbered among the supporters of the Ministry. The party without statesmen, as it has been called, including Mr. Disraeli as its chief; the statesmen without party, including the lamented Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone; and some of the Free-Trade party, including such men as Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Cobden, were alike found among the opponents of the Minister. Never did such conflicting principles find themselves associated in the votes of one minority. Interference and non-interference, war and peace, militarism and Quakerism, voted together to oust a Minister whom not one of them accused of incapacity or dishonour. Among his supporters was found an almost equally heterogeneous assemblage of names. The result was the signal triumph of the Administration, the nullification of the hostile vote of the House of Lords, and the notification to Europe, that, insular as is our position, and small our territory, we stand in the vanguard of European civilization—that we are still as ever determined to maintain our position as a preponderating power, upon whose subjects no injury can be inflicted without redress, and without whose consent no step can be taken to change the political status of any other nation of the great European Commonwealth. No one will deny that it is necessary, not merely to our national honour, but to our very safety as a State, that we should hold rank in Europe among the greatest powers. We are, in fact, among the Peers of the world, and cannot descend to be the Commoners. Our dignity and rank are essential to our well-being and to our very existence. If the opinion of England on a matter of European importance can be scorned, defied, and set at naught by any State whatever, we are no longer what we were. If any nation feels that it can insult us with impunity, we are no longer a first, but a second-rate power. We hold our rank, not by the extent of our territories, the strength of our armies, or even of our fleets, but, in a great degree, by the moral influence of our past history. In holding and asserting this rank, we preserve the peace of the world. Had England no more weight in Europe than Holland or Sweden, how long would war be prevented? how long would Russia keep her impatient claws from the Turkish Empire? and how long would other States refrain from forming themselves into new combinations, and endeavouring to round and consolidate their territories at the expense of their neighbours? The answer is obvious. We may have wished that, in some instances, Lord Palmerston had shown less asperity of manner towards minor powers; but, taking him with this fault, and every action that his opponents can lay to his charge, where is the living statesman whose antecedents are such as to wish he had been in Lord Palmerston's place after the events of 1830, or after those of 1848. We must confess that, for our parts, we do not know him.

Upon the whole, this great debate reflected the highest credit upon the British Parliament; and proved that the ancient eloquence is not extinct in modern days, and that it only needs a great occasion to revive, with added splendour, all the oratorical glories of past times.

THE LATE POSTAL DISARRANGEMENTS.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

LETTERS from those we esteem and love, are the golden links which chain our affections to the absent, causing us to feel for others, and divesting our natures of that selfishness in which we are all, more or less, liable to indulge. They bring hope to the sinking heart, comfort to the mourner, sympathy to the distressed, pity to the poor outcast, redress to the wronged, support to the fallen and help to those who are perishing by the way. They are silent messengers that fly from one end of the earth to the other on their mission, gathering up wandering affections and estranged hearts, and bringing them back to the old familiar hearth once more, to be caressed, wept over, and smiled upon. At their bidding grief parts her long hair, dries her tears, and takes her sweet sister Resignation by the hand; while Religion, with her holy eyes uplifted to Heaven, spreads her clasped palms above their heads and blesses them. They bring back old memories, and unlock the long-dried fountain of tears, causing Pride to fall prostrate, and, with many a sob and heart-breathed prayer, to bow before the throne of mercy, and crave forgiveness. In a letter the mother tells her absent child how she is remembered in her prayers, and ends by calling on God to bless her. We speak it reverentially, but we believe as many hard hearts have been touched by the appeal of letters, and as many repentant tears shed after their perusal, as were ever softened or poured forth while listening to all the sermons that were ever preached. Only to look on the handwriting of one who is endeared to us all the more through absence—to know that the follies we have been guilty of have not altered that true heart, is, we think, the finest state a human creature can be placed in before entering a church or chapel to worship the Creator. Last summer, during the dreadful epidemic—when strong men were falling all around us like grass before the scythe of the mower—when many, to appearance well in the evening, were dead and buried in a few hours—who at that awful period was so barbarous as to propose stopping the postage on the Sabbath? A letter on the Sabbath at that trying time was the greatest comfort that could be sent to a family in the country when the beloved one was an in-dweller in this great city, which the Destroying Angel seemed to overshadow. Would those grateful prayers be blown back from the footstool of God, because that letter was received on a Sunday?

Some dear child might be returning to school on a Saturday—there is an accident on the railway—he is placed in the sorry room of an inn—his mother is written to—all he cries for is his dear mother: the letter which was sent to summon her is detained twenty-four hours, through the vote of ninety-three men; it reaches her on Monday, and she rushes off broken-hearted because she had not received the tidings on the Sunday. Meantime, the child dies, while raving for his mother. The broken limb seemed forgotten as his thoughts travelled homewards. It was but a journey of two hours: between every ticking of the clock he listened for her footstep; he only prayed to look on her face before he died. The vote of ninety-three men let him die, for they prevented the mother from receiving his letter on the Sabbath.

The friendly lawyer is written to on the Saturday: the harsh old man finds himself dying; his conscience smites him, and he wishes to alter his will in favour of the son whom in a moment of anger he had disinherited. The old man lingers until Monday morning, then dies at the same hour his lawyer receives the letter. The vote of ninety-three men stops this letter on the Sabbath, and leaves the forgiven son penniless.

The Indian Mail arrives—it may be in time for the delivery of many of the letters during the evening of Saturday in London: another of those struggles has taken place—a few papers reach the country, announcing a victory or a defeat; but who have fallen, or who have survived, the relatives in the country cannot know; for ninety-three men have so ordered matters, that their letters must be withheld during the twenty-four hours of the Sabbath. Are those left in such a state of suspense likely to think of anything but the letters they are expecting? If they knew the worst, they would bow before Him who woundeth the broken heart. On no better day could they receive tidings of joy or sorrow, prosperity or adversity; if the ominous black seal from some brother soldier came, they would be the better prepared to break it, and, in their fear and trembling, to call upon Him for comfort who alone can give it. That day would prepare them better to sustain sorrow than the morrow, when the business of this work-a-day world steps in between their thoughts and Heaven. In the pew where he was lost to them had so often knelt, would they kneel and acknowledge the power of Him who giveth and taketh away. No! Ninety-three men have risen up and said, "Neither good nor evil tidings shall reach you when you are best prepared to receive the one meekly and the other submissively, for we have constituted ourselves Lords of the Sabbath."

A steamer is wrecked, like the *Orion*: many on board perish; those who survive, but lose all they possess, write to their friends and families for assistance. No; they must sit shivering and half-naked in the huts of the poor fishermen twenty-four hours longer than they need, for their letters have been kept back during the whole of the Sabbath.

We will not dwell upon the inconvenience the stoppage of letters will cause to all engaged in matters of law—the loss of time and money in keeping or summoning witnesses, and a thousand other "ills which flesh is heir to." Nor is it to letters alone that we need limit our remarks. A newspaper to a reflecting mind is a sermon illustrating the casualties of human life, ever preaching to those who fancy they are securely seated "to take heed lest they fall." In them we are told how a King, who, the day before, boasted that no earthly power could overthrow him, was, on the day following, flying to save his life, penniless and all but a beggar. Of a brave nation, struggling for their ancient liberties, being suddenly overwhelmed by the interference of a foreign

power, when they were on the point of overthrowing the oppressors who had so long kept them in bondage. How he who held his head highest in the world of commerce, and was all but kneeled to and worshipped by the adorers of Mammon, and envied by half the world for the influence and wealth he possessed, was compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gold, and to crawl through all the dirty labyrinths of chicanery to escape being branded as a common swindler. Of red-handed murder being overtaken by Justice, who made the lightning his messenger, which shot by the murderer as he journeyed in the train, and, striking the bell, awoke the sleeping jailer, and bade him make ready to receive the shedder of blood. Of some ancient building, the boast of ages, consumed by fire in a few hours, and no trace left of it but the smoking stones and blackened rafters. How a noble vessel went down at sea, and all on board perished while sleeping in fancied security in their berths. How some great statesman, before he had time to replace his hat, after acknowledging the greetings of the assembled populace, was thrown to the earth in an instant through his horse stumbling, and borne away senseless, and unconscious of all that had befallen him, died. Of acts of courage in the preservation of life, worthy of a tall monument to record such deeds. These, and a thousand other matters, which pass before the mind's eye while perusing a newspaper, impress on us the mutability of human affairs, and arm us all the better to battle with misfortune, carrying our thoughts, almost unconsciously, to "another and a better world," while dwelling on the casualties which surround every station of life on earth. Thus, newspapers are sermons preached on passing events, for which every hour furnishes a text—being seized upon in its flight, and made to register the deeds it witnessed; in their columns are Daguerreotypes the transient and ever-changing features of the living world.

Is it not a wanton inroad on our domestic liberty, on a sudden to stop all these harmless messengers, and to throw us as far behind, as regards obtaining information, as if we lived in the days when slow stage-waggons and pack-horses were the only means of communication between town and town, instead of the age when the railway and electric telegraph were invented? Are not those who check the communion of man with man the enemies of peace and order? Have they not, also, selected a dangerous time for such an experiment? Knowledge will spread in spite of them. It is too late to fetter the "Fourth Estate," for it is no longer an infant Hercules struggling in its cradle, but the full-grown warrior, whose iron sinews are well knit, and whom long practice has rendered perfect in warfare.

In no country in the world is the Sabbath held in higher reverence than in England. The day is never desecrated by boisterous out-of-door games, open theatres, and noisy dancing-booths; nor do we now see the humbler classes rushing into the suburbs on a Sunday morning, to witness dog-fights, cock-fights, and badger-baitings, as they did some score or two of years ago. A great change has come over this class—the generality of them are now reading and thinking men, and this alteration the press alone has made. Deprive them of their newspapers, and who can tell what they may fall back upon. You cannot cudgel them to church, neither can you compel them to sit all day brooding over a handful of religious tracts. They are no longer men of one idea—rely upon it, they are religious in their way. You may dislike olives, but do not pass an ukase against others eating them. It is the dog in the manger we most complain of: take the stamp duty off newspapers, and leave us to send our letters without the interference of Government, and we are not if every post-office in Great Britain is closed to-morrow. Private enterprise will do all the work.

Englishmen are celebrated as a patient, burthen-bearing race: they swallow the summer dust on a Sunday, without grumbling about the state of the unwatered roads; and pay double toll on the only day many of them can get out for a drive into the country, without a murmur. If the Lord Mayor blocks up one street with his black board, they look at it, obey, and drive down another. Should a policeman seize their horse's head while divine service is proceeding in some fashionable church, they turn down the by-street, and make the windows of the little Dissenters' Chapel, which they have to pass, jar again: yet draw no "odious comparisons" between the frequenters of the one place of worship and the other. This they will endure; but order them to lower their blinds, and sit with a religious book before them all day, and, although they will not erect barricades, they will get up an alarming buzz, and show a more threatening front than if ten million enraged wasps were loose and flying around the Houses of Parliament. They are well aware that if they once tolerated such an abuse of their privileges as the stoppage of the Sunday post, some such edict would soon be issued as that which lately emanated from the Prussian Post-office, refusing to forward all papers that were (no doubt) objectionable to Government. Deprive John Bull of his materials for thinking, and, passive as he may seem, he will soon spring up and demand why his domestic quietude is interfered with; for he is a creature of habit—used to his little harmless indulgences, and will have them, either "by hook or by crook." Object to the roadster being used, on which the ill-paid curate rides to do double duty in the two parishes that lie wide and far apart, and, though John is merciful to the "cattle within his gates" on the Sabbath, he will say that the horse must labour like his master in all works of necessity. His religion is seated on a broad, firm base; and he fodders and milks his cattle, conscious that he is attending to the duties which God ordained him to fulfil. Ask him to ride twenty miles for a doctor, or on a charitable errand, and see if he will object because it is the Sabbath.

We wonder how many hours out of the twenty-four her Majesty's ministers devote to religious duties on the Sabbath, without their thoughts wandering into the perplexing mazes of politics? The mind of the intellectual man is ever at work; your useless man, whose thoughts are centered on himself, who is ever praying that he himself may be saved, might bend his knees until doomsday without being interfered with, if he would leave others to attend to their worldly duties and devotions in their own way. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that this measure would prove a great inconvenience, yet he allowed her Majesty to be made the cat's paw; he, in some measure, one of our state physicians, knowing the dose would be injurious, looked on while he permitted us to take it, and gravely shook his head as if to say, "I trust, from what you are sure to suffer, that it will be a caution to you never to take quack medicines again."

We respect every man's conscientious motives. If his letters and papers are dropped into the box at his door, we have no wish to compel him to look at them—no, not even at the black-bordered envelope directed by a trembling hand. If, to spare his servants labour on the Sabbath, he chooses to sit down to a cold dinner, we respect him for it: but we cannot permit him to force the hard-working man, who only dines with his family once a week, and that on a Sunday, to eat a cold dinner, because he himself chooses to do so; nor deprive the poor man of his Weekly Paper, because he takes in one of the "Dailies." It is very natural to suspect men who violate our rights, and openly profess themselves better than they suppose us to be. We, who believe in our Bibles, have not forgotten the Pharisees of old: those whom we address ought also to remember that a Jew has been elected by the citizens of London to serve in Parliament. If postmen are too religious to deliver letters on the Sabbath in the country, let them stay at home, and leave us to find those who are able and willing and trustworthy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

TAMWORTH.—The shops in this town were generally closed to-day on receipt of the melancholy intelligence of Sir Robert Peel's death. No exceptions were observable. The grief expressed extended to Fazely, and throughout the district for many miles around. The domestics at Drayton are in a state of great affliction. The rent-day of Sir Robert was on Tuesday; but, in consequence of the accident, no dinner took place. A general gloom pervaded the tenantry.

BIRMINGHAM.—The melancholy death of Sir Robert Peel has created a universal gloom among the inhabitants of this town. It is the all-engrossing topic of conversation, and parties of every shade of politics express the deepest regret for what is considered a national loss. So general a demonstration of sorrow has not been witnessed since the death of Mr. Canning.

LIVERPOOL.—The news of the death of Sir Robert Peel became known here at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and few events have excited a deeper feeling of regret and sadness. In this great mart of commerce there is but one universal feeling of sorrow for the loss of this illustrious statesman. Upon several of the churches the union-jack has been hoisted half-mast, and muffled bells have pealed their solemn sounds. On 'Change there has not been comparatively any other subject discussed. In the Exchange News Rooms the following notice was posted up:—It is respectfully suggested that some manifestation of general regret for the decease of Sir Robert Peel be immediately adopted. Perhaps an address of condolence to Lady Peel and family would be most appropriate, or a piece of crape worn on the arm or hat.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

MAIDSTONE.—Our reports from all quarters uniformly speak of the clean state of the plantations, and the growth of the bine.

OTHAM.—The hops in this parish continue progressing, looking healthy, and at present no fly; but there will not be a large crop, owing to the slackness of bine in many of the gardens.

HORSMONDEN.—Our hops are still quite free of vermin, and are beginning to show a profusion of lateral branches; altogether, they are presenting a very luxuriant appearance.

CANTERBURY.—We have little to say in respect of the hops, except that they progress most favourably, and are tolerably free from vermin. General accounts speak of the bine being vigorous.

TITCHURST.—The hop-bines in this parish have made great progress. They are quite clean, and, in many gardens, have attained the height of the poles. There is at present every appearance of a good crop.

CHICHESTER NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Saturday last, the boys belonging to the National Schools of Chichester, about 250 in number, paraded the streets on their way to that delightful place, described in one of Crocker's poems as Kingley Vale, where the party were regaled with good old English fare, consisting of five rounds of beef, forty plum-puddings, sixty-five 4-lb. loaves, twenty-eight pounds of cheese, and a hoghead of beer.

DOVER HARBOUR.—The total amount of tolls received on vessels entering Dover harbour, from the 10th of October, 1847, to the 10th of October, 1849, was £2274 3s. 3d. The tolls on vessels passing amounted to £21,569 12s. 11d., making a gross total of £23,843 16s. 2d. This sum was contributed by 32,333 vessels.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin* expresses its pleasure at finding that the colliers are submitting to the reduction found necessary from the state of the coal market, and are about returning to their work generally.

A large portion of a beautiful wooden bridge over the Esk, an estuary of the sea, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning week.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (IRELAND) BILL.

LORD STANLEY said that he should propose that this Bill should not come into operation until June, 1851, and that there should be a voluntary instead of a compulsory registration.

Their Lordships then resolved themselves into committee on the Bill. Lord STANLEY moved as an amendment, on the clause relating to the formation of the registry, that no voter should be placed upon the register by the mere fact of his paying the requisite taxes, but that an application should be made by him for the purpose.

After some discussion, in which the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Earl GREY opposed the amendment, the House divided—affirming the amendment by a majority of 53 to 39.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

In answer to Captain BOLDERO, Sir F. BARING said that the Government had issued orders regarding the furnishing of an extra cabin for the purposes of study for these officers, but they had not yet been carried out. He was as anxious as possible to give new cabins to assistant-surgeons, but, unfortunately, it was not possible, by a vote of the House, to increase the accommodation on board a ship. Many officers connected with the navy doubted very much the wisdom of the vote which had been come to by this House.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

MR. DISRAELI.—I wish to ask her Majesty's Government whether they have received any information as to the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark; and, in the event of their having received such information, whether they will inform the House in what capacity the King of Prussia signed the treaty, whether as Sovereign of his own dominions, or on the part of the Germanic Confederation, or in both those capacities?

LORD PALMERSTON.—I am enabled to inform the House that the Government have received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, enclosing a copy of a definitive treaty of peace which was signed on the 2nd inst., and concluded between the King of Denmark on the one hand, and the King of Prussia on the other, acting in his own behalf and also on behalf of the Germanic Confederation, and that treaty was to be ratified in three weeks. (Hear, hear.)

REPEAL OF THE MALT DUTY.

MR. CAYLEY having presented a great number of petitions from different parts of the country, praying for the repeal of the Malt-tax, proceeded to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the malt duties.

After a lengthened discussion—in which Mr. DISRAELI supported, and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed, the motion—the House divided, negating the motion by 247 to 123.—Adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER AT THE HOME OFFICE.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday (Friday), Robert Pate was again brought to the Home Office, from the House of Detention, in the custody of Mr. Superintendent Otway and a police constable, for the purpose of re-examination on the charge of assaulting her Majesty on Thursday evening, the 27th ult., by striking her on the head with a cane, in Piccadilly. There were but few persons round the doors of the Home Office, the excitement having entirely subsided since the facts of the dastardly attack have been made so fully public.

In the Council-room there were present Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the two Police Commissioners; Sir B. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street; Mr. Burnaby, clerk of Bow-street police-court; and Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury.

The Attorney-General again attended on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Huddleston, by permission, for the prisoner.

There were only two fresh witnesses; namely, Sir James Clark and the coachman of Lady W. d'Eresby. Mr. Cooling and policeman A 8 were, however, recalled.

The first witness was Joseph Bas, who said that he resided at No. 12, Pembroke Mews; he was coachman to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. On the evening of Thursday, the 27th of June, he saw her Majesty leaving the courtyard of Cambridge House, about twenty minutes past six o'clock, in her carriage; some children being in the carriage with the Queen. Her Majesty had scarcely left the court-yard when he saw a tall man strike at the Queen with a small thin stick, which he held in his hand. He then saw her Majesty put up her hand to her head directly the blow was struck, when one of the Queen's servants seized the assailant, and he was delivered over to the policeman. The prisoner was the person who struck at her Majesty.

Sir James Clark said he was physician to her Majesty. On the evening of Thursday, the 27th ult., he was called in to visit the Queen. He arrived at Buckingham Palace between eight and nine o'clock the same evening, and was immediately introduced to her Majesty. He examined her Majesty's forehead, when he found a swelling upon the left temple, and a small incision, from which blood had flowed, but was stopped before his arrival.

S. Cooling was recalled, who again stated that he was sure the prisoner was the man who struck her Majesty, for he himself caught hold of his right arm, and held him until Silver, the police constable, took him into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house.

Silver, the policeman, produced the stick which he found in the prisoner's hand when he arrested him. It was what is called a partridge cane, of a dark brown colour, curved in a semicircle at the handle, and with a small silver ferrule at the end. It was nearly an inch in circumference, and 27 inches in length.

The Attorney-General said that the evidence which had been produced fully established the fact that her Majesty had been struck, and that the prisoner was the man who inflicted the blow. It was unnecessary to call further witnesses; and he therefore asked that Robert Pate should be committed for trial on the charge which had been proved against him.

The prisoner was then fully committed to Newgate, to take his trial for misdemeanour at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, the six witnesses being bound over separately in the sum of £100 each to appear and give evidence; and Mr. Mayne, the Police Commissioner, entered into security to conduct the prosecution.

The prisoner was shortly afterwards conveyed to Newgate in the custody of Superintendent Otway. When the cab left the Home-office, a crowd was collected to witness his departure, and several persons hissed and groaned.

THE REMAINS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.—The family of the lamented Baronet removed his remains yesterday (Friday) evening, by special train, to Drayton, where they are to be interred in a few days.

LADY PEEL.—We regret to learn that Lady Peel continues very much indisposed. Her Majesty sent to inquire after her Ladyship twice on Thursday. The Duke of Wellington and many others of the highest nobility made inquiries during the day.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) mention that M. Dupin has been re-elected President of the French Assembly for the next three months, by a great majority. The opponents of M. Dupin could not agree as to the candidate of their choice, and hence that hon. member obtained an easy victory.

The Government project respecting the press is denounced upon all sides, and is exciting considerable apprehension lest it should become law.

Some more arrests have taken place at Lyons, the individuals concerned being mixed up with the Oran conspiracy.

ITALY.

An official order has just been issued at Naples, by which the King commands that all functionaries shall take a new oath, according to the decree of 1816. This edict virtually abolishes the Constitution, the obligation the new oath imposes being implicit obedience to his Majesty.

RUSSIA.

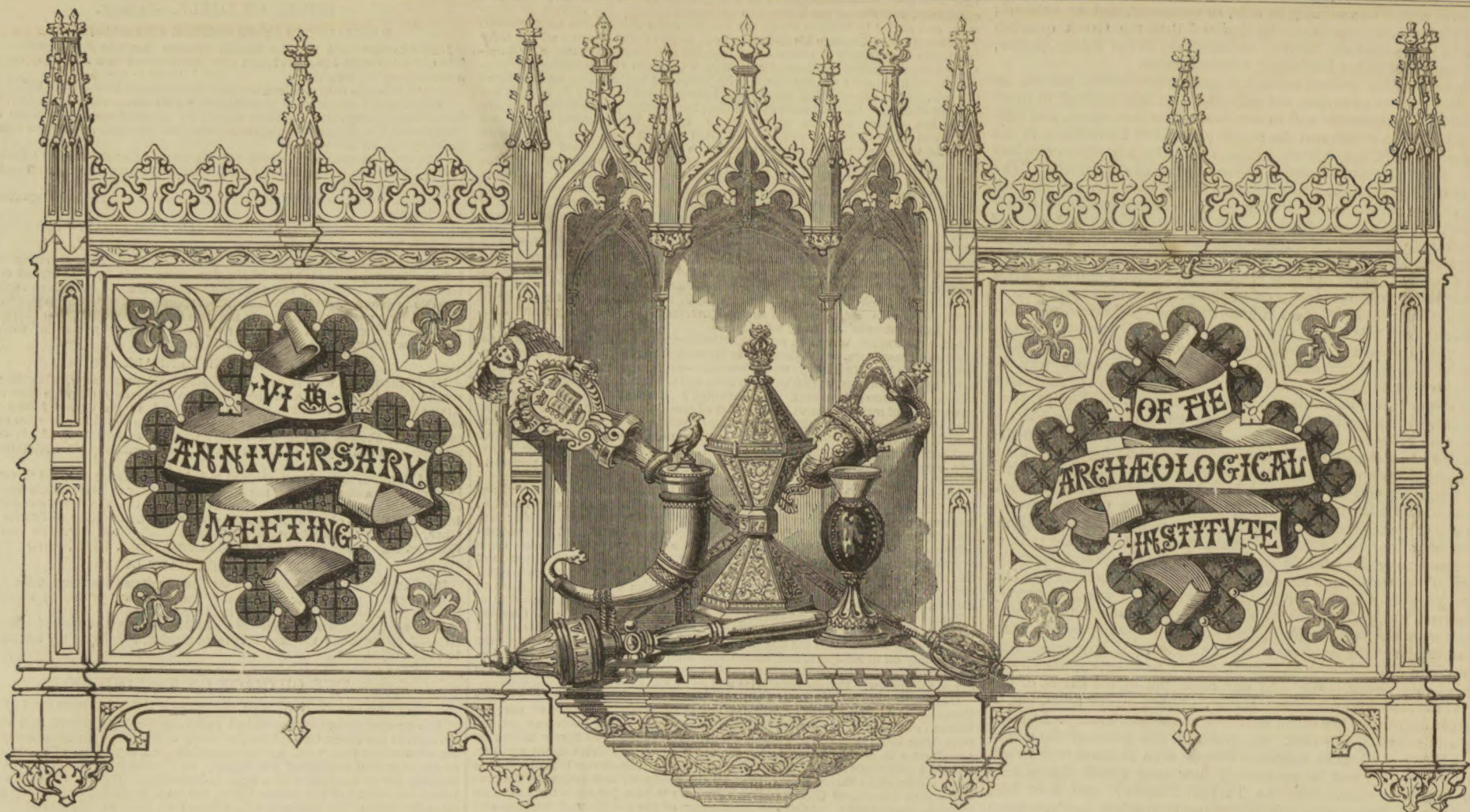
The Imperial Government of Russia has just published a ukase, interdicting all paid or unpaid functionaries in Poland from marrying without authorisation. The object of the decree is to prevent functionaries, by their marriage, acquiring a position which they cannot maintain.

DENMARK.

According to advices from Brussels, the statement that a peace has been concluded between Prussia and Denmark has been confirmed, the question of succession to the throne of the latter being reserved.

ROYAL BOUNTY.—Our readers will remember the noble act of heroism performed by Lieutenant Breen, of the Royal Navy, during the month of January last, when the gallant officer, being, with his crew, driven upon the island of Lipso, perished from cold, he having parted with his own clothing to save the life of one of the sailors committed to his charge. Since the death of Lieutenant Breen, misfortunes have fallen upon his family. His father stricken with paralysis, has died within the past week, and his mother and sisters have thereby been reduced to great distress. The condition of the family has been brought under the notice of the Prime Minister, and it is followed by a letter, which does great honour to her Majesty, as follows:—"June 6, 1850.—Sir,—I am desired by Lord John Russell to inform you that he has been happy to recommend that a grant of £50 should be made from the Royal Bounty Fund to Miss Ann Breen, for the use of herself and sister. Mrs. Breen will obtain the amount by applying, by letter, to George Arbuthnot, 11, Downing-street, return Miss Breen's letter. I have the honour to be, &c., C. A. GREY."

AN EXPENSIVE PAUPER.—A woman, named Sarah Clayfield, died in Stroud workhouse last week, aged 67 years. It is understood that she became an inmate of Horsley poorhouse when an infant three weeks old, and remained there until the formation of the Stroud Union, consequent upon which she was removed to the establishment in which she died. Supposing, then, the cost of her maintenance averaged 2s. 6d. per week, the deceased has cost the parish upwards of £440 in hard cash, without counting interest, which, for such a long period as her lifetime, would be a very handsome bonus.



In the last Number of our Journal we briefly adverted to the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute, which was then being held at Oxford. We have now the satisfaction of presenting our readers with Illustrations of some of the more prominent events of the week; and also with Engravings of some of the

various Sections of History, Architecture, and early and Mediaeval Antiquities, in each of which papers were being read. The public dinner took place in the Town-Hall, and was attended by nearly 200 of the members. The arrangements gave the greatest satisfaction, and the party broke up in time to attend the *soirée* at Exeter College, to which they had been invited by the Rev. W. Sewell, President of the Oxford Architectural Society; and of which we subjoin a representation, taken from the College Gardens, which were all thrown open and brilliantly illuminated. The good taste and elegance of this entertainment, combined with the various resources, both of nature and art, of which the donor of the feast was not slow to take advantage, rendered this *fête* most *distinguée* in character, and one that will long be remembered by the 800 or 900 guests who partook of Mr. Sewell's splendid hospitality.

On Thursday, in consequence of the projected excursions to Ewelme and Dorchester, the sections did not meet. At the former place, a large party were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity; and at Dorchester Mr. Freeman illustrated practically the memoir which he had

previously read on the Church, and pointed out the chief subjects worthy of note in this ancient edifice. Others took advantage of the vicinity of Blenheim, Nuncham, Iffley, Abingdon, Cunmor, or Cuddesden, to visit these places; or occupied themselves in inspecting the halls and chapels of the various colleges in Oxford, which, by permission of the authorities, had been thrown open to the members. In this manner much of the ancient College plate (and other objects of interest which are not usually to be seen by the casual visitor of the University) were shown. A *réunion* took place in the Town-Hall in the evening, which was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor.

On Friday morning several papers were read in the Historical Section. At twelve o'clock, the Rev. Professor Willis delivered his lecture on the Cathedral, in the Sheldonian Theatre, where a most numerous and distinguished audience was assembled. The Professor commenced by observing that nothing very new could be expected from him on this occasion, the Cathedral not affording him in fact the usual theme, being inferior to most of our ecclesiastical edifices of any note.

(Continued on page 11.)



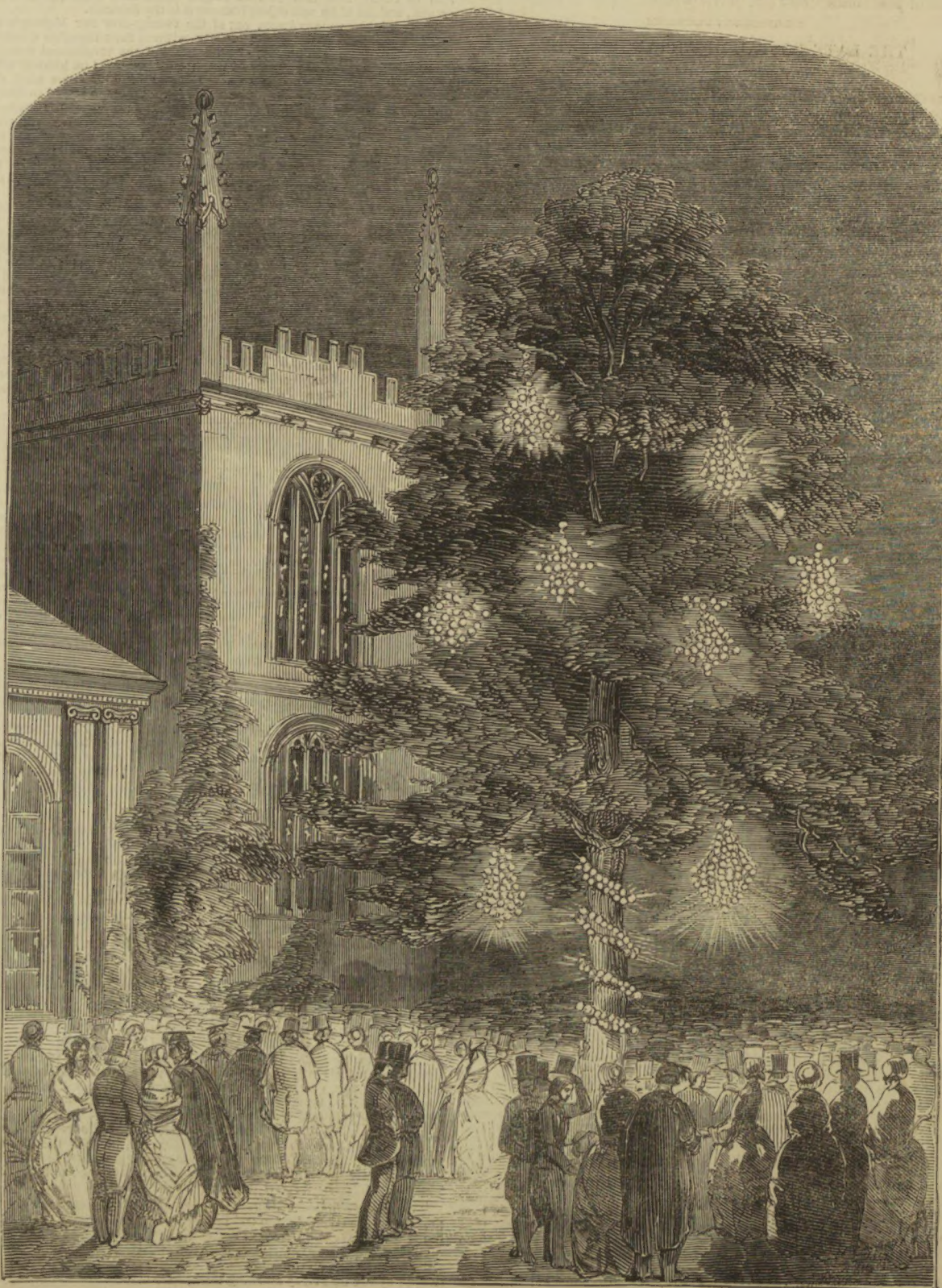
CHRISMATORY, FROM THE INSTITUTE MUSEUM.

objects of interest which were gathered together for exhibition in the temporary Museum formed in the Taylor Buildings, under the superintendence of the hon Secretaries of the Institute.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, the 18th ult., when an introductory meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of installing the President elect, the Marquis of Northampton, who, in assuming the chair, amidst loud applause, acknowledged the kindness with which he had always been received at Oxford, and especially on the two previous occasions on which he had presided at the meetings of the British Association.

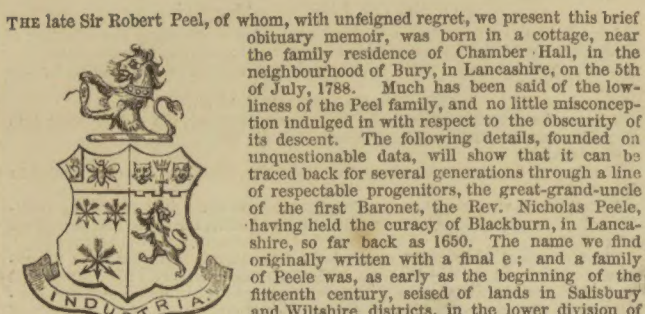
After a vote of thanks to the late president, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, had been unanimously carried, a long, learned, and elaborate introductory address was delivered by Charles Newton, Esq., M.A., of the British Museum but it is not possible, within our limits, to do justice to this brilliant and interesting effusion, which was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and, at its conclusion, called down an unanimous expression of approbation from the audience. At the evening meeting, at the Town-Hall, the principal of Wadsworth College read a highly interesting paper on the history of St. Mary's Church, Oxford. This church (which is now under repair by the University) is mentioned in Domesday Book, and, in all probability, was (as tradition asserts) founded by Alfred: the present edifice, however, which was often renewed in the style in fashion at the day; so that, in many parts, it now presents an incongruous appearance. There is every reason to hope that such portions of the building as have been confided to the supervision of Mr. Buckler, the architect, will be restored to their pristine style and beauty.

On Wednesday the morning was occupied by the company in visiting the



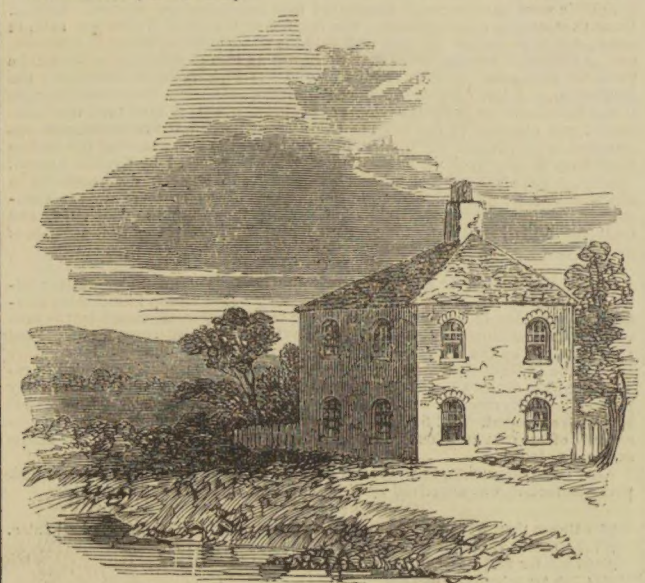
THE FETE IN EXETER COLLEGE GARDENS.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL BART.



THE late Sir Robert Peel, of whom, with unfeigned regret, we present this brief obituary memoir, was born in a cottage, near the family residence of Chamber Hall, in the neighbourhood of Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of July, 1788. Much has been said of the lowliness of the Peel family, and no little misconception indulged in with respect to the obscurity of its descent. The following details, founded on unquestionable data, will show that it can be traced back for several generations through a line of respectable progenitors, the great-grand-uncle of the first Baronet, the Rev. Nicholas Peele, having held the curacy of Blackburn, in Lancashire, so far back as 1650. The name we find originally written with a final e; and a family of Peele was, as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, seised of lands in Salisbury and Wiltshire districts, in the lower division of Blackburn, Lancashire. About the close of the next century, Robert Peele left the parish of East Marton, in Craven, and settled at Hale House, in the hundred of Blackburn, with which his descendants have ever since been connected. He died in 1608, leaving a son, William Peele, of Hale House, father of William Peele, of Hale House, who died in 1651, leaving, by Margaret Livesey his wife whom he married, in 1619, a son, Robert Peele of Hale House, whose two sons were Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, Oswaldtwistle, and the Rev. Nicholas Peele, curate of Blackburn. The elder, Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, married in 1681, Anne Warde, and died in 1733, leaving one son, William Peele, of Peele Fold, who married, in 1712, Anne, daughter of Laurence Walmesley, of Upper Darwent, and was father of Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, who, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edmund Haworth, of Blackburn, had a large family, the third son of which was the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart., who, by the union of integrity and industry, ability and sense, rendered good service to his country, and realized for his family a splendid inheritance. By his first wife, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Yates, partner in his extensive cotton factories in Lancashire, he left, with other issue, an eldest son, the eminent statesman.

Two years after the birth of Sir Robert Peel, his father, who had by that time acquired an immense fortune, was returned to Parliament for Bury, and, having previously published a pamphlet entitled the "National Debt productive of National Prosperity," he quickly became intimate with Mr. Pitt, who used to consult him on all questions connected with manufactures and commerce. From this intimacy sprang the ambition that his son should be Pitt's successor, and he therefore sent him at a very early age to Harrow, where we find him on the upper fifth form in the list of 1803; and on the lower fifth, Lord Byron, who says of him "there were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior. As a schoolboy, out of school I was always in scrapes, and he never; and in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely."



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, NEAR CHAMBER HALL, LANCASHIRE.

In 1804 Peel left Harrow, and entered Christchurch, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. At the University he was a diligent and laborious student; and in 1808, on taking his degree, obtained what is called a double first-class, or highest honours, in both classics and mathematics. Amongst his competitors were Mr. Gilbert, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the University; Mr. Hampden, professor of divinity; and Whateley, the present Archbishop of Dublin. A boy from Tunbridge School, writing to one of his former class-fellows an account of this examination, speaks with enthusiasm of the spirit of Peel's translations, and especially of his beautiful rendering of the opening of the second book of Lucretius, beginning—

"Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem,"

and ending with the picture of the philosopher gazing from his calm mental rest on the disturbed, self-wearying, ignorant, erring world. "Often of late," said one of those to whom this letter at the time was read, "have I been struck with the fitness of this passage to Peel himself, who, having achieved so much amidst all the strife of party, could, free from its entanglements, see men of all parties gathering the ripening fruit of his measures."

In 1809 Peel came of age; and that he might as early as possible enter the arena of statesmanship, his father bought him the representation of Cashel. He came into the House avowedly to work his way to the highest office in the State. His father had made no secret of his belief that his son would follow in the path and attain the position of Pitt. Burke, Pitt, and Fox were gone; Sheridan so broken down that but rarely could he give even faint evidence of his former brilliance; but still the House was not devoid of men of talent and power. There was Grattan, an orator from the intensity with which he felt the wrongs of the Roman Catholics—stern, unswerving, earnest, and with the great mass of the Irish people around him. And there were also the sarcastic, witty Tierney, Windham, Wilberforce, Whitbread, Percival, Canning, Castlereagh, Croker, Lord Glenelg in his able days as Charles Grant; and Romilly and Henry Petty; and Francis Horner, master of finance; and Sir Henry Parnell; and there came into Parliament about the same time Lord Palmerston, Brougham, and Frederick Robinson. These were the men amongst whom Peel must rise. Circumstances favoured him:—Canning and Castlereagh had fought their famous duel, and resigned their offices; the Duke of Portland had also resigned; Percival became Premier; the Marquis of Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Palmerston took office with him; Parliament was about to meet, and at its very opening there was the Walcheren disaster to be defended, so that the Address might be got through; and to Peel, but just entered the House, and not yet two-and-twenty—possibly under the idea that the result might be a practical rebuke to his ambition—was entrusted the seconding of the Address. His speech—and it was his first—was spirited and effective, and led the way to an animated debate, and a large majority for the Government. This was on the 10th of January, 1810. Peel shortly after spoke on the bringing-up of the report of Lord Porchester's committee, condemnatory of the expedition to the Scheldt, and again for the rejection of the Livory of London petition as to the committal of Sir Francis Burdett. Neither of these speeches, however, equalled the promise of his first effort; but it was surpassed by his speech of March 18, 1811, upon the Peninsular War, in which he defended the Duke of Wellington, and said: "He could not help reminding the House that at this very hour Lord Wellington might be preparing for action to-morrow; and, when he reflected on the venal abuse which had been disseminated against that illustrious character, he cherished sanguine expectations that the day would soon arrive when another transcendent victory would silence the tongue of envy and the cavils of party animosity; when the British commander would be hailed by the unanimous voice of his country with the sentiment addressed on a memorable occasion to another illustrious character—'Invidiam gloria superasti.'"

This speech brought Peel for the first time into office. Percival was so pleased with it, that he forthwith appointed him Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and in this office his diligence, regularity, and constant attention to business so far further gained upon the Premier, that it was understood he only waited an opportunity to raise him to the Cabinet. Time, however, was not left Percival to carry his intentions into effect: on the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot dead in the lobby of the House of Commons. On the 1st of June, the Marquis of Wellesley was sent for; but failing to form an Administration, Lord Liverpool was made Premier; and, amongst other changes, Peel was appointed to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. He found the business of his new office in extreme disorder, which he forthwith corrected, and gained by his courtesy and attention to business, and manifest desire to improve the trade of Ireland, the good opinion of all merchants and manufacturers who had interviews with him.

But the Catholic question was the great difficulty of the day: even then the agitation against political oppression of religious belief had assumed a bold front in Ireland. O'Connell, in all the strength of his youth, was rousing the country to the justice of the claim for emancipation. On the 22nd of June, 1812, Canning carried, by a majority of 234 to 106, a motion pledging the House to consider the Catholic claims in the ensuing session. Peel voted in the minority. He thus appeared in Ireland as the pledged opponent of the question upon which were set the hearts of the vast majority of the people. When, in the session of



CONSTITUTION HILL.

1813, Mr. Grattan moved for a committee to take the Catholic claims into consideration, Peel, for the first time, spoke determinedly against the claims. But, in a debate which shortly afterwards took place on the state of education in Ireland, he strongly urged the right of the people to be taught:—"Assuredly he was the last man who would throw any obstacle in the way of the extension of education to the Irish people. Never would a refusal to such effect be more pregnant with injustice, for in no case could the claim be stronger, if capacity and anxiety to enjoy it could constitute a claim. Many instances evincing the thirst for knowledge felt by the Irish peasantry, such as must arouse the warmest feelings in every generous mind, had come to his knowledge. It was a thing quite frequent for working people to deprive themselves of all advantages from the labour of their children, in order that they might have their whole time devoted to literary acquirements; and he knew one parish in which there were no fewer than eleven evening schools, where adults used to repair after the toils of the day, in order to procure that culture which had been denied them in their earlier years." This desire amongst the people for education, and their self-sacrifices to gain it, were never forgotten by Peel: he upheld the National Board, and founded the unsectarian colleges in Ireland.

In 1814 the south of Ireland was in a state bordering upon social disorganisation. The Catholic Board was suppressed by proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant. Peel, defending the proclamation, charged the condition of the country upon the agitators for Emancipation; and at the same time he proposed, to secure the better obedience to the laws and preservation of peace, the appointment of superintending stipendiary magistrates and a properly organised police force. This system was, in 1822, so extended, that the constabulary of Ireland now constitutes a complete addition to the standing army. In 1816, there was so deficient a harvest in Ireland, that the bitterest distress prevailed, and Peel did his utmost to mitigate the famine by the issue of a Treasury order for the admission of American flour duty free. But still misery and agrarian outrage increased, and the demand of the people for Catholic Emancipation became more loud. On the 9th of May, 1817, Mr. Grattan again brought the subject before the House. The Pope and the Catholic Hierarchy had agreed that the Roman Catholic Bishops should be nominated in the country, and that the Queen should have a veto on the appointment. Peel spoke in opposition to the claims with more force than on any former occasion, upon the ground that the Catholics, having political power, would overthrow the Established Church, and would aspire, as it was natural they should, to the establishment of their own Church in all its ancient splendour. To Peel was now, for the most part, left the defence of Catholic exclusion and Protestant ascendancy; session after session he had the same battle to fight; but on the way the party were at some pains to flatter his ambition. Shortly after the debate in 1817, Mr. Speaker Abbot, M.P. for the University of Oxford, was raised to the Peerage. Early notice was given to Christ Church of Peel's intention to contest the vacancy, and the seat was secured for him before Canning's friends commenced their canvass.

In the following year, Peel resigned his office of Secretary for Ireland. On first coming into Parliament, Peel went with his father on the subject of currency; and, in 1811, voted with Mr. Vansittart in favour of a paper resolution. On the 3rd of February, 1819, he was appointed on a committee to consider the state of the Bank of England with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments. On the 24th of May he brought forward the report recommending a short extension of the period of restriction, a gradual resumption of cash payments, and the repeal of prohibitions against export and melting of coin, the resumption to be entire on May 1st, 1823. The Bank resumed cash payments two years before the specified time. One of the ablest of Peel's speeches was a defence of this much-abused resumption of cash payments, in reply to a joint attack by William Cobbett and John Fielden, on the 16th of May, 1833. This measure of Peel for the resumption of cash payments gained the Ministry such credit with the commercial world as enabled Lord Liverpool to keep his party for some time in office. Peel, however, continued out of office. In 1819 throughout the manufacturing districts there was general distress, and loud demands from the people for parliamentary reform and abolition of the bread-tax. On the 30th of July a proclamation was issued against seditious meetings. On the 16th of August the people gathered from all the neighbouring places on Peterloo Field, the site of the pre-

sent Free-Trade Hall, in Manchester. The result of the meeting was the Peterloo massacre. Peel defended the conduct of the Manchester magistrates on this occasion, upon the ground of the long growth of discontent, the secret societies amongst the people, and the dangers that might have followed had that meeting been allowed to pass.

In June, 1820, on the arrival of Queen Caroline in England, a bill of Pains and Penalties was introduced by Ministers, to deprive her of her legal rank and privileges. In this measure Peel took no part; but on the 5th of Feb., 1821, he defended Ministers against the Marquis of Tavistock's motion, condemning their conduct toward the Queen, but he, at the same time, lamented the exclusion of her name from the Liturgy, and the refusals as to the palace and ship-of-war. On the 28th of Feb., 1821, Mr. Plunkett once more brought the Catholic claims before Parliament. The speech was one of surpassing power, and Mr. Peel's reply, in which he passed a high eulogium upon Grattan, and upon Plunkett as alone worthy to be the successor of so great a man. This speech afforded the first evidence of a possibility of a change in Peel's opinions. "I can (he said) most conscientiously assure this House that no result of this debate can give me unqualified satisfaction. I am, of course, bound to wish that the opinions which I honestly feel may prevail, but their prevalence must still be mingled with regret at the disappointment which I know that the success of such opinions must entail on a large portion of my fellow-subjects."

At the end of 1821, important changes were made in the Ministry; and on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth Peel again took office—this time as Secretary of State for the Home Department—in which he soon gained some popularity by the avoidance of harsh language and generally conciliatory tone to opponents. In this session Lord John Russell brought forward his first motion for a Reform in Parliament, in opposition to which Peel made but a very short speech; but he spoke at length in reply to Mr. Canning's motion "for the restoration of the Catholic peers to their political privileges."

In the August of 1822, the death of Lord Londonderry, brought Canning, after some delay, into the Foreign Office. Before his re-election, Lord Brougham called the attention of the House to the threatened invasion of Spain, at the instigation of the Holy Alliance, by a French army. Peel made a cautious defence of the Holy Alliance, on the ground that "the rights of States, if their exercise tend to general injury, are subject to the interference of other States. But that injury ought not to be imaginative, but real." On the 14th of April, 1823 Mr. Canning laid the diplomatic papers on the table of the House. On this occasion, Peel "protested strongly against the doctrine maintained by what was called the Holy Alliance, of its right of interference with the liberty of nations, by the establishment of a sort of European police for the prevention of the success of revolution; wherever it might be found, and under whatever circumstances. He contended as strongly as any man could do for one exception, at least, from that doctrine, namely, when the security of the State rendered such a revolution necessary."

At the opening of the session of 1826 Canning seemed fairly to have outstepped Peel: he was favourable to the Catholic claims; his foreign policy was better defined and more liberal; and, in the debate on the money crisis of that year, he even surpassed Peel on his own chosen ground. But, on the 9th of March, on introducing important measures for the consolidation and improvement of the criminal law, Peel outshone all his former efforts, and more than regained his position as a speaker in the opinion of the House.

On the 18th of February, 1827, Lord Liverpool was found senseless on the floor of his breakfast-room, in an apoplectic fit. Peel carried the news to the King at Brighton. In April, Canning undertook to form an administration; Peel refused to retain office with any one at the head of affairs favourable to the Catholic claims. Lord Eldon and the Duke of Wellington resigned. The Ministry was, however, formed, but on the 8th of August Canning died. The Ministry, patched up for a while under Lord Goderich, broke up on the 8th of January, 1828, when the Duke of Wellington was sent for, and under him Peel again became Secretary for the Home Department.

On the 26th of February, 1828, Lord John Russell brought forward his motion for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. Peel opposed, but gave up the ground of the question being interwoven with the protection of the Church of England, and on the 18th of March adopted the bill as a Government measure,



WHITEHALL GARDENS.

This measure of justice was rapidly followed, in the session of 1829, by Catholic Emancipation; on supporting which, Peel said, "I see as clearly as ever the dangers which I have heretofore felt as connected with the subject; but I have no hesitation in saying that the pressure of present evils is so great and overwhelming, that I am willing to encounter the risk of those contingent dangers, rather than, in the existing situation of the country, to endure not only the continuation but the aggravation of the present system." Having taken this step, Peel, on February 20, resigned his seat for the University of Oxford; and at the contest for re-election was beaten by Sir H. Inglis, the numbers polled being—Inglis, 755; Peel, 609. He was not long, however, without a seat, being returned, on the 3rd of March, for Westbury, and on the last day of the same month he brought up the Catholic Relief Bill to the Lords.

In the following year he succeeded his father in the Baronetage, and from the property bequeathed him became one of the richest Commoners in England. He succeeded, also, to the representation of Tamworth. In April, the Wellington Administration came to a close. It was clear that Reform could not much longer be resisted. Of the speeches against Reform, Sir Robert Peel's were the most spirited and best. The measure carried, he at once accepted it as irrevocable; called upon his party to fight the battle of the constitution in the Registration Courts; and with all diligence set himself to form a powerful party. In November, 1834, the Whigs were left without a leader in the Commons. King William IV. dismissed the Ministry, and sent with all speed to Rome for Peel. Pending his arrival, the Duke of Wellington held place for him, and did well nigh all the business of the State.

The general election of 1834 gave no majority to Peel; he was beaten on the election of Speaker, the Tithe Question and Appropriation Clause; his ministry was, from first to last, a mere struggle for existence, and on the 8th of April he resigned, and Lord Melbourne returned to office. Peel, however, had, even in this short period, gained the high opinion of the House, and proved his abilities for the Premiership. In 1836 Sir Robert was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and in 1837 the Conservatives entertained him at a banquet, to which upwards of 3000 sat down, and at which his speech was the most eloquent he had ever delivered. In 1839, the Whigs, after various minor successes and little defeats were fairly beaten on the Jamaica Bill, and resigned. Peel was again sent for, this time by the present Queen. He required, however, that her Majesty should dismiss the ladies of the household; which the Queen declining, the ministry was not formed. Lord Melbourne again returned to office; but on the 27th May Sir Robert moved a vote of confidence in Ministers, which was carried by a majority of 1, the numbers being—for Ministers 311; against, 312. A general election on the question of Free-trade followed this defeat. The new Parliament met on the 19th of August; on the 24th an amendment to the address, expressive of a total want of confidence, was carried by a majority of 91. On the 30th, the announcement was made of the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry; Sir Robert was sent for, and formed forthwith an administration. His advice had been taken, the registries had been looked to, and he found himself at the head of his party with the largest majority in Parliament since that of the Whigs on the election after the Reform Bill. But there had been a succession of bad harvests; trade was stagnant; the bitterest distress, and with but doubtful prospects of any alleviation, was spread over the manufacturing districts. Sir Robert Peel refused, on the immediate assembling of the new Parliament, to state any of his plans. The distress increased. The winter was one of the severest ever known amongst the manufacturing operatives. On the 9th of February, 1842, Sir Robert brought forward his new Corn-Law, which lowered the sliding scale, and introduced the new principle of rests. On that occasion he gave up the defence of "Protection," on the ground of advantage to any particular class, stating that the only protection which could be vindicated was that which consisted with the welfare of all classes of the community. At the same time reductions were made in the duties upon seeds, timber, copper, oils, preserved and cured meats, lard, live cattle, and various manufactures; and the income-tax was proposed as a three years' measure to supply the present deficit of revenue.

There is no need to follow the progress of these measures in Parliament, nor their reception by the country; nor detail the growth of public opinion under the agitation of the League; nor dwell upon the surprise with which Sir Robert Peel's measures of 1845, with the three years' extinction of the Corn-Law, and all the coincident sweeping changes in the Tariff kept alive, to need any present note; and, as a perfectly neutral journal, comment from us would at any time have been out of place, and most now when their author, stricken down in a hale and vigorous age, lies dead. Boldest of all the late Robert Peel's speeches were those in defence of his policy of 1845. In them he threw off his studied caution, all restraint, all trammels of party. He was the Minister of the nation, not of any section of the House. The Queen, not any party, had called him to office, and he was answerable for its best exercise, but to his own conscience and to the country. On resigning office, on the 29th of June, 1846, he spoke with memorable force:—"In relinquishing power, I shall leave a name, severely censured I fear by many, who, on public grounds, deeply regret the severance of party ties—deeply regret the severance, not from interested or personal motives; but from the firm conviction that fidelity to party engagements, the existence and maintenance of a great party, constitutes a powerful instrument of Government. I shall surrender power censured by others who, from no interested motives, adhere to the principle of Protection, considering the maintenance of it to be essential to the welfare and interest of the country. I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist, who, from less honourable motives, clamours for protection because it conduces to his own individual benefit; but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with the sense of injustice."

Far and wide throughout the country there is heartfelt sorrow at this great man's death. Reviewing his life through his acts, people find him to have been a man of power and progress—one who withstood the mere demands of agitators, but never the clearly expressed public will; cautious of change—willing, it might be, that events and public speech should teach the people the full value of any measure before he yielded it; but when the time came, preferring to all tenure of office, to all flattery of party, the brave performance of his duty to the people and the State. His power in Parliament was not the power of oratory, but his knowledge of men within the walls, and of the progress of public opinion without. He was himself slow to learn; every circumstance, every fact was weighed and measured in his mind; and he was slower still to teach; but prompt in rendering the taught will of the people into action, when he himself had reached the same amount of knowledge, and shared their convictions. His currency measures were the result of conviction: Emancipation he yielded to necessity: Free Trade was the result, also, of conviction; and though he opposed the Reform Bill, he, more than the most zealous of its advocates, taught the people its true practical value, when he said "The battle of the constitution must be fought in the Registration Courts."

The suddenness of his death from accident has taken the people so by surprise, that they can scarcely recall the labours of his long life, or realize the loss of so able and experienced a statesman. Everywhere there was the utmost anxiety for his recovery, and sincere sorrow was felt at his death. Nor is this feeling confined to England. The commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel made him friends throughout the industrial and commercial world; and throughout the world his death will be mourned, and his memory recalled with admiration and gratitude.

But a short week since, and the enquiry on every one's lip was, "What will Peel do?" Now his familiar seat is vacant in the House; his place in the nation is vacant. His silvery-toned voice, that for more than forty years had, on almost every question, fixed the attention of the House, is silent for ever: the defence of his measures has fallen upon his colleagues. In the busy political world not even the greatest man is long missed; parties make no pause in the strife to note where the lost power would have told. Sir Robert Peel will be longer missed from the House of Commons, such influence did he wield there, than most men of mark have been; and, even when his place has been filled up, his name, to use again his own words, will be "remembered with expressions of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow."

Sir Robert Peel married, in 1820, Julia, youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart., and leaves issue—Robert, the present Baronet, born the 4th May, 1822; Secretary of Legation in Switzerland. Frederick, M.P. for Leominster, born 26th October, 1823. William, born 2nd November, 1824; Captain, R.N. John Floyd, born 24th May, 1829; in the Scots Fusilier Guards. Arthur Wellesley, born the 3rd August, 1829. Julia, married in July, 1841, to Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey. And Eliza.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The occurrence, on Saturday last, of the accident which has proved fatal to Sir Robert Peel, has been already published to the world through the medium of the daily papers. It remains, then, only to present the most accurate statement possible of the details of this sad catastrophe, divested of the errors which, in the haste of its first publication, were almost unavoidable.

The scene of the disastrous occurrence was on Constitution-hill, in St. James's Park, along which the right hon. Baronet was riding shortly after five o'clock, at a slow pace, from Buckingham Palace, where he had just made a call, and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting-book. He had arrived nearly opposite the wicket-gate leading into the Green Park, when he met Miss Ellis, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback, attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely exchanged salutes with this young lady when his horse became slightly restive. He was observed for a moment to sit very unsteadily, rolling from side to side, and the next instant the horse turned sharply round and threw Sir Robert over its head upon his face. Two gentlemen (Mr. Fowle, of Chesham-place; and Mr. Barker, connected with the firm of Savory and Moore, Bond-street), who were close to the spot, ran forward and raised the right hon. Baronet, holding him in a sitting posture. Mr. Barker then ran with all speed to St. George's Hospital for surgical aid. Dr. Foucart, a medical gentleman residing in Glasgow, who happened to be passing at the moment, was the third gentleman to render assistance. He saw the accident from a distance of 150 yards, and hastening forwards reached the spot just as Sir Robert had been raised by the other two gentlemen. Sir James Clarke also came up in a few moments afterwards. Sir Robert, on being raised, groaned very heavily, and, in reply to Dr. Foucart's question as to whether he was much hurt, he replied, "Yes—very much."

Mrs. Lucas, a lady resident in Dryden-square, happened to be pass-

ing shortly after the accident, and at once made a spontaneous offer (which was immediately accepted) to give up her carriage, in order to convey the right hon. Baronet to his residence. During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage was procured, Sir Robert became unconscious, in which state he remained until after he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." The carriage was then ordered to drive slowly through the park to Whitehall-gardens, Sir Robert being supported by Dr. Foucart and the two gentlemen who had first raised him from the ground. Sir James Clarke also accompanied him in the carriage to Whitehall.

In a few minutes after he had entered the carriage Sir Robert became much excited, and endeavoured to raise himself up, which it was thought necessary to prevent. The right hon. Baronet then again sank into a state of half unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival in Whitehall-gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house. On entering the mansion, Sir Robert was met by Lady Peel and the members of his family, who had been awaiting his arrival in painful anxiety after having received intelligence of the accident. Lady Peel was overwhelmed with emotion. The effect of the meeting upon Sir Robert was extremely painful. The right honourable Baronet swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining-room). From this apartment Sir Robert was never removed, and so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be removed from the sofa to a patent hydraulic bed which had been procured for his use. An examination was immediately made, with the view of ascertaining what description of injury the right hon. Baronet had sustained. There were present at the examination the following distinguished members of the profession:—Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Sir James Clarke, Dr. Foucart, and Mr. Hodgson, the family surgeon. After the examination the following bulletin was issued:—

"Whitehall Gardens, June 29, seven P.M.—Sir Robert Peel has met with a severe accident by falling from his horse. There is severe injury of one shoulder, with a fracture of the left collar-bone. There is great reason to hope that there is no internal injury. (Signed) CESAR HAWKINS."

The fracture was a comminuted one, and the symptoms that soon began to present themselves were of the most serious character, though, at times, up to Tuesday, the right hon. Baronet's case did not appear quite hopeless. From two o'clock to six o'clock on the afternoon of that day the change for the worse in the right hon. Baronet's symptoms was progressive, the pulse increasing to 130, and becoming gradually weaker. Stimulants were administered, but had no apparent effect, and the stertorous breathing became more and more painful. The relatives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was exhausted, and that no hope whatever existed of being able to prolong Sir Robert's life twenty-four hours. The Bishop of Gibraltar (the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson), a very old friend of Sir Robert, was sent for, and administered the last offices of the Church; and then the last painful parting scene took place between the dying statesman and the members of his family. He identified the features of those beloved ones surrounding his couch—towards whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of his feelings, whispered in a scarcely audible voice, "God bless you!"

Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. There were present at his decease his three brothers—the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Peel; three of his sons—Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Captain W. Peel, R.N., and Mr. Arthur Peel; his son-in-law, Lord Villiers; his old political friends, Lord Hardinge and Sir James Graham; and the medical gentlemen in attendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and the last moments of the right hon. Baronet were not disturbed by any physical suffering.

After death an examination of the body was made, when a most important fact was for the first time discovered, viz. that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of the greatest pain, and there is much reason to fear that it was the seat of mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

The family were consulted as to their wishes on the subject of a *post mortem* examination; but both Mr. Frederick Peel and Captain Peel objected to allow the remains to be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will never, therefore, be ascertained. An application for permission to take a cast of the face, from an eminent sculptor, was also refused.

Lady Peel's health has been greatly affected at her sad bereavement, and she still continues in a state of deep prostration.

With respect to the horse from which the right hon. Baronet was thrown, it appears that Sir Robert for many years past had ridden a favourite bay mare. This animal having become very old, Sir Robert was advised to obtain a more sure-footed horse; and the animal from which he was thrown was bought at Tattersall's, on the 22nd of April last, by Mr. Beckett Denison, and intended to be offered to Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Denison rode him daily for a week. He met the troops with their bands playing, as well as omnibuses and carriages in Piccadilly—all which the horse passed without showing the smallest disposition to shy. Mr. Denison insisted upon Sir Robert riding him for a week before he decided on keeping him. He did so, and then requested he might have him. The horse had been regularly hunted, was eight years old, and had been ridden by Lord Villiers, who thought he would suit his father-in-law exceedingly well. For the last two months Sir Robert has ridden this horse regularly at evening.

Immediately on the accident becoming known, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, arrived at Sir Robert's residence from Buckingham Palace, to make inquiries after the right hon. Baronet.

His Royal Highness Prince George also called at seven o'clock; and his illustrious parents, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, sent to make inquiries about the same time.

Viscount Palmerston was one of the first members of the nobility who sent to ascertain the state of Sir Robert, and to inquire after Lady Peel and the family. The noble Viscount received a written reply from Captain Peel.

The nobility and gentry continued to make inquiries almost incessantly, up to the moment of the right hon. Baronet's death, and the utmost sympathy pervaded every rank and class.

On Wednesday several of the principal mercantile establishments in the City and at the West-end manifested their high respect for the lamented deceased, and their deep regret at his premature demise, by closing their windows, a proceeding almost universally adopted in the neighbourhood of Whitehall. The flags of many vessels on the river, and also on many public buildings, were hoisted half-mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The body was placed in a shell on Wednesday evening, and the funeral will, it is expected, take place in the mausoleum of the family at Drayton, near Tamworth, in the early part of the ensuing week.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Engraving upon the front page of the present Number is copied, by permission, from a characteristic portrait of the late Baronet, on his favourite horse, published by Mr. McLean, Haymarket.

The vignette of the Birth-place of Sir Robert Peel, is from a clever work, entitled "England in the Nineteenth Century."

The View on Constitution Hill shows the site of the lamentable accident; and that of the Mansion in Whitehall Gardens shows the strong sympathy expressed on the melancholy event.

The following Engravings, illustrative of the public life of Sir Robert Peel, have already appeared in this Journal:—

- No. 73, 94, and 196. Portraits of Sir Robert Peel.
- No. 83. View of Drayton Manor, visited by her Majesty in 1843.
- No. 186. The Trent Valley Railway, commenced by Sir Robert Peel, in 1845.
- No. 191. The Mansion in Whitehall-gardens.
- No. 196. Characteristic Sketch at the House of Commons.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD PETRE.



ters) a son and successor, William Barnard, the present Baron. The late Baron married, secondly, the 14th April, 1823, Emma Agnes, second daughter of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, by whom, who survives him, he leaves four sons and one daughter.

His Lordship was a Catholic peer. He generally supported the present Government. He was much addicted to the sports of the field. Lord Petre died on the 3rd inst., at his residence in Mansfield-street.

RICHARD PRESTON, ESQ.

This gentleman, an eminent conveyancer, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, the 20th of May, 1807. He attained considerable practice and a high reputation in his profession. His works upon the law of real property are standard books; the principal of them are his "Treatise on Conveyancing" and his "Treatise on Estates." He also edited an enlarged edition of "Shepherd's Touchstone." Mr. Preston obtained the rank of Queen's Counsel. He died recently at a very advanced age.

ROBERT DILLON BROWNE, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF MAYO. This gentleman, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., first succeeded to the representation of Mayo at the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the former member, Mr. Browne, of Cust Mountgarrett, to the Peerage as Lord Oranmore, and was invariably found among the most liberal supporters of the Whig Government. He was son of Arthur Browne, Esq., of Glencorrib, co. Mayo, and descended from a highly respectable county family.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The Debate of Thursday and Friday week, on the Foreign Policy, will be found at p. 22 of the Supplement.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM remarked upon the inconvenience attending the selection of Hyde Park as the site for the proposed Industrial Exhibition, and objected to the destruction of the trees which had already commenced in preparation for the edifice.

THE FRANCHISE (IRELAND).

After some preliminary remarks from Lord STANLEY, the House went into Committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill.

On clause 1, The Earl of St. GERMAN, after some discussion, withdrew his own motion in favour of

Earl DESART, who moved, as an amendment, that the minimum rating qualification, necessary to confer the franchise upon tenants, should be increased from £8 to £15.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the amendment, enlarging upon the necessity which existed of placing the Irish electorate upon a real and substantial basis, and contended that the £8 rating was not too low, while the suggested enhancement of the qualification would very much circumscribe the numbers of the constituency.

Lord STANLEY conceded the propriety of creating an enlarged electorate in Ireland, but objected to have the voters holding beneficial interest in property swamped by so vast an addition of small tenant voters as would be occasioned under an £8 rating. A pauper constituency was the worst possible. It would overwhelm the property of the country, and might react dangerously upon the Imperial Parliament. In his opinion, £15 was somewhat too low; but he was willing to vote for it as an approach to a sound system of qualification.

A prolonged discussion followed, in which the facts and arguments turned chiefly upon the character of the electorate which would be created under a franchise based upon tenure. The Marquis of Lansdowne offered to adopt the £12 qualification as proposed in the amendment suggested by the Earl of St. Germans; but this compromise not being accepted, their Lordships at length divided—

For the clause	..	..	..	50
For Lord Desart's amendment	..	..	..	72
Majority	..	..	..	—22

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Chairman then reported progress, the committee being ordered to resume on Friday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

HYDE-PARK.—THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

A lengthened conversation, founded on questions by Colonel SIBTHORP and other members, arose upon the subject of the site of the National Exhibition of 1851, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, explaining the legal position of the question, stated that Hyde-park was the property of the Crown in fee, and that on each occasion it was vested in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests as trustees for the public. Those commissioners had a right to cut down mature trees, and, with the Royal sanction, immature trees, but were unable to grant any lease for the erection of permanent buildings. He declined to suggest how the public were to interfere, if dissatisfied with the acts of the trustees. Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Exhibition was to close on the 1st of November, 1851, at latest, and in seven months from that date the whole building was to be removed; and he reiterated the statement that there was no idea of applying to the public purse for assistance. Mr. REYNOLDS offered the Phoenix-park, Dublin, for the Exhibition, and Mr. ALCOCK proposed Battersea-fields. Mr. DUNCOMBE thought it would be better to brave the frowns of Rotten-row, rather than peril the Exhibition, and objected to the price of half-a-crown, which it was understood was intended to be charged for admission, saying that the entrance ought to be free three days in the week; a suggestion which was rejected by Lord J. Russell. Finally, it was arranged that the whole matter should be again discussed, and in the meantime a memorial, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Commissioners in charge of the Exhibition, stating the decision to which they had come, as to the locality and the reasons for it, was to be placed in the hands of members.

SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. ANSTAY moved for an inquiry into the circumstances under which a letter addressed by Mr. Smith O'Brien to a member of the House (Mr. Anstey himself), complaining of his having been placed in solitary confinement by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, was intercepted and opened in that colony by the local authorities.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the motion, stating that the course adopted in reference to Mr. Smith O'Brien was not an exceptional one, but was that invariably pursued towards convicts who refused to give the parole upon which tickets of leave were granted. Mr. S. O'Brien was treated with as much lenity as circumstances, of his own creation, would permit, consistent with affording the necessary example.

After some discussion, in which Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN and other members took part, the motion was negatived by 45 to 17; majority, 28.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. £125,000 was voted for educational purposes in Great Britain.

£125,000 for national education in Ireland.

£14,755 for schools of design.

On the Vote for £2006 for salaries and allowances to the professors of Oxford and Cambridge being put,

Mr. EWART regretted that there was not at these Universities a professor of history in connexion with diplomacy.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the matter had been for some time under his consideration, and he hoped to be able to make arrangements for examining those who received their first diplomatic commission.

The vote was agreed to.

Other votes having been taken, an interesting discussion arose in connexion with the vote for the British Museum. The slowness and the obstructiveness of those whose duty it is to furnish the public with an early and popular catalogue of the library were uncompromisingly dealt with, and, despite the usual official excuses, the feeling of the public in reference to the unwillingness or incompetency of certain of its paid servants to do their duty, in regard to this department of the Museum, was satisfactorily expressed.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public money granted annually for the purposes of education. Detailing the chief features of the controversy now pending between the National Society and the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, the noble Earl argued that the right of interference claimed by the Council with all the schools which were to partake in the national grants, tended to shake and extinguish the efforts of individual zeal among a large portion of the clerical and lay members of the Established Church. By the system of supervision, the whole body of schoolmasters was placed under the immediate control of the Privy Council, and the result was that the education of the people was checked on one side, and the privileges of the Church invaded on the other.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, from an official knowledge of the facts, declared that the system of inspection had worked well, and the aid and advice of the Government inspectors were every year more cordially sought for and acknowledged. He admitted that the zeal of the inspectors might in some instances have carried them too far, and led to an unwarrantable interference in the management of the schools; but contended that in general they kept within the scope of their instructions. Respecting the jealousies that had arisen on the part of a certain section of the church, he believed that they were founded upon misapprehension, because the Privy Council had carefully recognised the supremacy of the clergymen in all matters of religion. He nevertheless warranted, that the Legislature had designed, or that the Privy Council were warranted, to place all national grants for educational purposes at the sole disposal of the clergy of the Established Church. Dissenters and Catholics had a right, and were intended to come in, for their share. The Wesleyan body had at first testified some jealousy of the Government system, but, on acquiring fuller information of the real nature of the contemplated inspection, had waived all difference, and cordially co-operated with the Privy Council in utilizing the means furnished by the Legislature. No invidious distinctions had, as was alleged, been created against the Church; but all sects were considered in the act with the most careful impartiality. Of 689 schools assisted with grants during the last two years, 533 belonged to the Established Church, to whom had been apportioned 80 per cent. of the funds expended by the Committee of the Council for Education. After reading the testimony of dignitaries and ministers, the noble Marquis submitted that the administration of the national funds voted for purposes of instruction was unobjectionable in principle, and useful in its practical results. For these reasons he objected to the appointment of a select committee, observing, also, that at so late a period of the session there was no time for it to prosecute inquiries to any available purpose.

After a short conversation,

Lord STANLEY concurred in approving of the system of inspection, but apprehended that, in practice, many irregularities existed, particularly since the extension of the educational operations during the past two years. Some incidents of alleged impropriety he then related, and contended that immediate inquiry was highly requisite to ascertain the truth and extent of those asserted misdoings.

Lord HARROWBY replied; and Their Lordships divided upon Lord Harrowby's motion:—

Contents	..	..	..	..	26
Non-contents	..	..	..	..	31
Majority against the motion	..	..	..	..	—5

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

Mr. PUSEY moved the third reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

Col. SIBTHORPE opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

After a discussion, the House divided—For the third reading, 53; against it, 17; Majority, 36.

The bill was read a third time.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved that the word "Ireland" be struck out of the preamble.

The House divided—For the amendment, 16; against it, 64; majority against the amendment, 48.

The bill then passed.

At the evening sitting, Mr. B. OSBORNE announced, that, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Roebuck, that hon. member would not be able to proceed with his motion respecting the Irish Church, which stood first on the notice paper that night.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR moved that the petition of C. R. Hyatt, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Commissioner Foulque, and praying for inquiry, be printed.

On a division there were—

For the motion	1
Against it	107
Majority against the motion	106

The report of the Committee of Supply was received.

Adjourned at twenty minutes before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled, as usual on Wednesdays, at twelve o'clock.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

Mr. HUME immediately rose, and, referring to the melancholy decease of Sir Robert Peel, said that, as a slight tribute of respect to his memory, he thought the House ought to adjourn. The hon. gentleman then moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who spoke in a tone that evinced the intensity of his feelings, said that as the hon. gentleman, from motives which they would all appreciate, had proposed the motion to the House, and as there was no other person present who had been associated in office with the lamented gentleman but himself, he might be allowed to second the motion of the hon. gentleman. He was quite sure that it would be a subject of deep regret to the noble Lord at the head of the government, that, in consequence of the introduction of the subject of a few moments sooner than might have been expected, he was deprived of giving his support to that, the first, but not the last, tribute of respect to one whom he was now at liberty to name as the late Sir Robert Peel. As the subject had been introduced by the honourable gentleman, he hoped he might be forgiven for saying that at that moment it was not one which was fit for discussion. Every heart was too full, and they could not enter into the amount of the calamity which the country had suffered. The deceased gentleman was a statesman of the greatest talent, of the most splendid ability, and of the purest virtues. He would only repeat the lines which had been applied to a man perhaps greater than Sir Robert Peel.

"Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon light is quenched in smoke,
The trumpet's silver sound is still,
The warbler silent on the hill."

He would say no more—he had, perhaps, said too much—he begged to second the motion of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. NAPIER, Sir ROBERT INGLIS, and Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE (the only member of the Government present) acquiesced, and the House adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Judgments (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Police Improvement (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE having paid a handsome tribute of respect to the memory of the late lamented right hon. Baronet,

LORD STANLEY observed that he had been opposed to Sir Robert Peel, and had also been joined with him as a colleague; and although, four years past, it had been his misfortune to differ from him on a most important subject, yet he was happy to say that he had never imparted any personal hostility in his opposition to him. There had been no interruption in their private friendship, and he was convinced that whatever Sir R. Peel had done he had only done because that distinguished statesman felt that it was necessary to his country's good and to what he believed to be his country's welfare. Sir R. Peel had made greater sacrifices than any statesman had ever made.

LORD BROGHAM before his testimony to the merits of the eminent statesman who had been taken from us.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, who was frequently inaudible from emotion, and who was affected to tears, likewise gave utterance to his great sorrow at the sudden death of the right hon. gentleman, whose friendship he was proud to say he had enjoyed for many years.

After a conversation, originated by LORD BROGHAM, on the selection of Hyde Park for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the evidence taken before the River Lee Trust Bill Committee be laid on the table of the House, and that so much of it as relates to the quality of the water of the river Lee be printed.—Agreed to.

Sir G. GREY said, he would postpone the orders of the day which stood for that morning, owing to the absence of Lord John Russell, who would, however, be in his place at half-past four o'clock. The right hon. Baronet referred to the death of Sir R. Peel in a few sentences, which he had great difficulty in giving utterance to; but, by a strong effort mastering his feelings, he moved that the House should adjourn until half-past four o'clock.

The motion was immediately agreed to, and the House accordingly adjourned.

The House resumed at half-past four o'clock.

SIR ROBERT PEELE.

LORD J. RUSSELL having brought up the report of the commissioners on the proposed Exhibition of 1851, adverted in terms of deep and respectful sorrow to the death of Sir Robert Peel.—In speaking of that great man (said the noble Lord) it is impossible not to lament that hereafter this House will be no longer guided by that long and large experience of public affairs, by that profound knowledge, by those rhetorical powers, by that copious yet exact memory, with which this House was wont to be enlightened, instructed, and guided. (Cheers.) It is not for me, or for this House, to speak of the career of Sir Robert Peel. It never happened to me to be in political connexion with him; but so late as that last debate to which I have referred, I took occasion to thank him for that air and frank support which he had given to the present Government. (Hear.) Sir Robert Peel, Sir, in that speech which preceded the one which I addressed to the House, and in which he opposed the policy of the Government, spoke with such temper and such forbearance towards all those who might hold an opposite opinion to his, that it must be a satisfaction to those remaining that his last act should have been one of such candour and kindness towards all those around him. (Hear, hear.) Sir, there can, I think, be no doubt, that, however history may deal with the wisdom of the course he pursued, that it will be admitted that on two great occasions when he held power, undisturbed and apparently with every sign of security, and when he proposed measures to this House which shook and after a time subverted his party, he did so from those motives of deep love for his country which ever distinguished him. (Hear, and cheers.) Having slightly adverted to the course of the late right hon. Baronet on the Corn-Laws, the noble Lord concluded by saying that he was desirous to take such a course, though I shall not now proceed to confer the same honours on his remains that was awarded to Mr. Grafton and Mr. Pitt. (Loud cheers.) I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that I thought it right to obtain the sanction of the Crown before I made this proposal, and I feel assured that anything which could do honour to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, or which could add any further tribute of respect to his name, would be unhesitatingly acquiesced in by her Majesty. Sir, I wish, therefore, in concluding these few words, to say that, in disposing of this proposal, I place myself entirely in the hands of the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel. Having had no political connexion with him, this proposal comes from me without the tinge of partiality; and I may say in conclusion, without any fear of a charge of insincerity, that I do feel, that this country, as well as posterity hereafter, in recognising the claims of individuals deceased to the title of eminent statesmen who have adorned the annals of this country, or contributed to its lustre, those of the late Sir Robert Peel will be amongst the foremost. (Cheers.)

Mr. GOSCHURN, while acknowledging, on the part of the family of the late lamented right honourable Baronet, the high honour shown to his memory in the offer made by the noble Lord, begged gratefully to decline it, as opposed to the wishes of Sir R. Peel, as expressed in his will, which was dated May 8, 1844, and in which he stated, "I desire that I may be interred in the vault in the parish of Drayton-Basset, in which my father and mother were interred, and that my funeral may be without ostentation or parade of any kind." (Murmurs of applause.) Nor did this sentiment undergo any alteration, for, not later than six weeks since, when alterations were made in that particular church to which that memorandum referred, Sir R. Peel pointed out to Lady Peel the very spot in the vault in which he wished and trusted his body might be laid, without any of that parade or ostentation which he so strongly deprecated, and the absence of which gave him such great satisfaction in the case of the funeral of the late Queen Dowager. Under these circumstances, therefore, he was sure that he (Mr. Goschurn) had but one duty to perform, and the family of the late Sir Robert Peel but one wish, and that was the thankfulness with which he (Mr. Goschurn), on their part, had to acknowledge the intentions both of her Majesty and her Parliament, in wishing to confer on his late lamented friend that, the greatest honour that could be paid to a subject—a proposition which they were compelled respectfully, but thankfully, to decline. He (Mr. Goschurn) only entreated the House to add to that mark of respect which they had paid to the ability and public services of his lamented friend the further mark of respect to his simplicity of character, and give effect to his desire as to the way in which he wished his funeral obsequies to be conducted. The entry of the adjournment of the House immediately after its meeting on the previous day, out of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman, was an honour which would live for ever in the journals of that House, and an honour which was never before paid to a subject.—(Hear.)

After a few words from Mr. HERRIES, the subject dropped.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

On the motions for reading the orders of the day.

LORD J. RUSSELL stated the intentions of the Government with respect to the bills which were now standing over undischarged. As he had already stated that the late debate had disarranged the course of public business to the extent of ten days, he thought it a reasonable proposition that those bills which had not been

long before the public should not be sent up to the other House at so late a period, when there could be hardly time to go through with them. That was not, however, applicable to measures of revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would, therefore, proceed with the Stamp Bill. The next bill which he would mention was one of great importance, upon which the House had already decided in favour of its principle; and that was, the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. As it was, however, probable that there would be a great deal of discussion as to the mode of exercising the authority of the Crown in that country which had been hitherto exercised by the Lord-Lieutenant, and as the bill would not reach the other House before the beginning of August, that would be too late to propose so very large a change in the mode of governing Ireland. (Cheers.) The Merchant Seamen's Bill would not be proceeded with; nor the Woods and Forests Bill, for the re-arrangement of that department; nor the Railway Audit Bill. The Parliamentary Oaths Bill would be proceeded with on that day fortnight. He did not think it necessary to state the intentions of the Government with respect to every bill on the order book; but he might state that it was proposed to proceed with the Charitable Trusts Bill.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved that the report respecting the proposed Exhibition in Hyde-park in 1851, be submitted to a select committee of this House, for the purpose of examination and due consideration of the same, and that the report of the said committee be laid upon the table of the House, and that the sanction by this House be given to such report before any further proceedings on the part of the Commissioners, with regard to the said Exhibition, shall be proceeded with or adopted by them.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Sir B. HALL moved an amendment that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that she would be graciously pleased to prohibit the erection of any buildings in Hyde Park for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851.

On a division, both motion and amendment were rejected by the House—the motion by a majority of 166 to 46; the amendment by 166 to 47.

HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND BILL.

LORD NAAS moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was, that the duty on home-made spirits in bond should be charged only on being taken out for consumption, so that duty should not be charged on the quantity lost by evaporation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. WYLD moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negative by 135 to 95.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, Lord J. RUSSELL, on the part of the Government, reserving their opposition to a future stage of the bill.—The House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of addresses to the throne. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London arrived at the Palace at three o'clock. Her Majesty being seated, the Lord Mayor and Corporation were conducted to the door of the throne-room, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Mayor then advanced, having the Recorder on his right, followed by the Aldermen, the City Remembrancer, and the rest of the corporation. The Recorder read an address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, congratulating her Majesty on the birth of a Prince. The Lord Mayor, kneeling, presented the address to the Queen, when her Majesty read the following most gracious answer:—"I have received your dutiful and affectionate congratulations with great satisfaction. The expression of loyal attachment to me and to my family, on the part of the City of London, is very gratifying to my feelings. I fully participate in the grateful sense you entertain of the blessings vouchsafed by Divine Providence to this country, and I rely with confidence on the firm attachment of my people to our valued institutions, as the best security of their maintenance and stability." An address of congratulation from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, on the auspicious event of the birth of a Prince, was afterwards presented to the Queen. Her Majesty returned a most gracious answer to the address, and the Lord Mayor had the honour to kiss the Queen's hand. The deputation from Dublin then retired from the Royal presence.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, went to the Scottish Fête, at Lord Holland's Park, at Notting-hill. Her Majesty and the Royal party remained a considerable time witnessing the Highland games. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Prussia, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, afterwards honoured Lord Holland with a visit at Holland House. In the evening her Majesty gave a concert at Buckingham Palace, to which the Royal family, the Prince of Prussia, the diplomatic corps, and between three and four hundred of the nobility and gentry were invited. The artists consisted of all the leading singers belonging to the Royal Italian Opera company, with the addition of Lablache and Gardoni. Refreshments were served during the evening in the Green Drawing-room, and after the performance of the concert, a supper was served in the State Dining-room.

On Tuesday, the Queen and the Prince took walking exercise in the Royal gardens. Her Majesty did not leave the precincts of the Royal palace during the day, in consequence of the dangerous illness of Sir Robert Peel.

On Wednesday, her Majesty held a Levee at St. James's Palace.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, went in an open barouche and four to Dulwich College, and inspected the gallery of paintings. The Prince Consort afterwards visited the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House.

Colonel Buckley has relieved Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey in his duties as the Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at St. James's from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Royal suite, at two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen before the Levee; and the Marquis of Normandy was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Prussia and Prince George, were conducted by the great officers of state to the throne-room, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting occupying their usual stations.

The Queen wore a train of white and lilac flowered silk, trimmed with tulle and lilac ribbon, and having the stomacher ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty also wore an emerald and diamond diadem.

The diplomatic circle having been introduced, several presentations of distinguished foreigners were made.

In the general circle, the following were among the more noticeable presentations:—Lord Colville, on coming to the title, by the Earl of Ellenborough; Lord Alvanley, on coming to his title, by the Duke of Cleveland; Vice-Admiral Lord Aylmer, on coming to his title, by the First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Beauchamp, on his marriage, by the Hon. General Lygon; Lieutenant-Colonel Chestney, I.A.A., to present the survey of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris to her Majesty, by the Duke of Wellington; Mr. John Watson Gordon, on his appointment as Limner to the Queen in Scotland, &c., to receive the honour of knighthood, by Sir George Grey.

A number of congratulatory addresses, and others complaining of agricultural distress, were presented to the Queen.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marchioness of Londonderry gave a grand fete on Tuesday, at Rosebank, her charming villa on the banks of the Thames. The afternoon was delightfully fine, and the grounds never looked more attractive. The company—limited to some 300—began to arrive at three o'clock. The band of the noble Marquis's regiment (2d Life Guards) was in attendance during the afternoon, and performed a selection of favourite music on the lawn. A quadrille band was stationed within the villa, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until dusk. A very elegant *déjeuner* was partaken of by the guests in the conservatory, and the fete altogether was productive of the highest enjoyment to all who had the privilege of participating in the noble Marchioness's hospitality.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand dinner on Saturday last at the noble Viscount's mansion in Carlton-gardens. After the banquet, the noble Viscountess opened her *salons* to a brilliant circle of the nobility, *corps diplomatique*, &c. His Grace the Duke of Wellington honoured the circle with his presence, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a splendid banquet on Friday week to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and many other distinguished guests, at her mansion in Stratton-street. The present was considered to be the consummation of the great feast which this munificent lady has given during the past week to all classes—poor as well as rich—to celebrate the dedication of her magnificent church.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSPOSITION IN MUSIC.—At one of the principal churches of Pesth, recently, the performance of the "Mesiah" was appointed for a charitable purpose. On the morning of the day appointed for the oratorio to be executed, it was discovered that the organ had been tuned exactly a semitone too high. This, as might naturally be supposed, would greatly distress some of the principal singers; but how it was to be remedied no one could tell, until the organist, a Bohemian by birth, suggested that he should play the whole one-half note lower, and which he actually effected. Only thorough musicians can appreciate the difficulty of such a task, and the surprise was still greater at the facility of the performance.

TEMPERANCE OF PARENTS THE CAUSE OF IDIOCY.—The habits of the parents of 300 of the idiots were learned, and 145 (nearly one half) are reported as "known to be habitual drunkards." Such parents transmit a weak and a lax constitution to their children, who are, consequently, "deficient in bodily and vital energy, and predisposed, by their organization, to have cravings for alcoholic stimulants." Many of these children are feeble, and live irregularly. Having a lower vitality, they feel the want of some stimulation. If they pursue the course of their fathers, which they have more temptation to follow and less power to avoid than the children of the temperate, they add to their hereditary weakness, and increase the tendency to idiocy in their constitution; and this they leave to their children after them.—Dr. Forbes Winslow's "Psychological Journal."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year; viz.—For Latin Verse—Parthenonis Ruinae. For an English Essay—What Form of Political Constitution is most favourable to the Cultivation of the Fine Arts. For a Latin Essay—Demosthenis et Ciceronis inter se comparatio.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—For the best composition in English Verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any undergraduate who shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.—Nineteen.

CONSECRATION.—The new district church for St. Ann's, Soho, intended principally for the poor, all the seats being free, was consecrated on Saturday by the Bishop of London. The church was formerly Crown-street Chapel, and purchased by subscription, the Rev. Mr. Blunt being named the incumbent. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, who is about proceeding to New Zealand, to superintend the ecclesiastical arrangements of the settlement of Canterbury, is to bear the title of Bishop of Christ Church. Arrangements are in progress for building a cathedral in the diocese, as well as a college for the education of clergymen. Several missionaries and catechists from England will accompany the right rev. prelate to his distant see, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel having undertaken for the present to maintain them. Dr. Jackson will make the fifteenth bishop for whom provision has been made by the Colonial Bishops' Fund since it was set on foot in 1841.

PEWS IN CHURCHES.—At the archidiaconal visitation at Hertford, last week, the Archdeacon said it could not be too extensively known that if there was a vacant seat in a church, and a parishioner was unaccommodated, he might complain to the churchwardens, who could not refuse to place him in it. Except in the case of a *faculty*, which was extremely rare, no man could claim a pew as his own. He might have paid for its erection, but that gave him no right over any more seats in it than his family actually occupied. It must be considered a shameful selfishness for two persons to occupy the room calculated for nine, whilst any of the parishioners were unaccommodated with seats. Where it was necessary, the churchwardens should divide the large pews, or rearrange them.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—The Rev. Francis Edward Thurland, to be a Minor Canon and Precentor at Chester Cathedral. The Rev. T. W. Leventhorpe, to the Rectory of Yelling. The Rev. Edward Matthew Pickford, to the Rectory of Tilton, Cheshire. The Rev. Robert St. John Shirreff, to the Vicarage of Thorley, Isle of Wight.

VACANCIES.—Foulmire Rectory, Cambridge, diocese of Ely; value, £675, with residence; patron, Earl of Hardwicke; Rev. W. Metcalfe, deceased. Bradley North Christ Church Perpetual Curacy, Wilts, diocese Salisbury; value, £159; patron, Vicar of North Bradley; Rev. G. R. Orchard, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. Henly, curate of All Saints' Church, St. John's Wood, from the congregation; the Rev. Gilbert Francis Snowball, from the parishioners of Kirkby, near Liverpool; the Rev. G. Y. Osborne, from the teachers of the Worsley Schools, Lancashire; the Rev. James Pelham Pittcairn, from the congregation of St. Thomas's, Ardwick, near Manchester; the Rev. S. W. Morton, from the parishioners of Hartlepool; the Rev. A. Sedgewick, from the congregation of St. Paul's, Millbrook, Macclesfield; the Rev. W. G. Giles and lady, from the inhabitants of Asford; the Rev. J. Errington, from the archdeacon and clergy of the deaneries of Alfreton, Ashover, and Wirksworth, and from the inhabitants of Alfreton.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.—The Queen has been pleased to authorise the foundation of a second bishopric in Lower Canada, which will thus be divided into the two dioceses of Quebec and Montreal. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to nominate the Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A., Minister of Curzon Chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be first Bishop of the newly constituted diocese of Montreal. The present Bishop of Montreal, who now administers the undivided diocese, will henceforward bear the title of Bishop of Quebec.

The Rev. A. G. Edouart, M.A., minister of St. Michael's Church, Barleigh-street, Strand, has been appointed chaplain of Charing-cross Hospital.

THE GORHAM CASE.

The Court of Exchequer has been occupied for three or four days with hearing the arguments against and in support of the rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue in the case for the Arches Court not to proceed. The Attorney-General argued the case for Mr. Gorham, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly for the Bishop of Exeter. The Court had not given its decision when our paper went to press.

MEETING OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT OXFORD.

(Continued from page 8.)

He asked credit, however, for such information as he could give of the early history of this church, having obtained it from documentary evidence, and then proceeded to explain how in Saxon times there lived a nun, with whom a certain Prince having become enamoured, he pursued her, and was in consequence here struck with blindness. The monkish legend thus assigning a miraculous agency to this spot, about the eighth century a convent was here endowed, of which it is not impossible that some Saxon foundation may remain (as has indeed been asserted), although the Professor strenuously combated this idea; but the Priory Church of St. Frideswide, of which many indications now exist, was erected in the twelfth century; and, in confirmation of this fact, after pointing out the various details which mark the transitional state between the Norman and early English architecture, exactly corresponding with this date, the Rev. Professor proceeded to quote from an ancient MS. in the Bodleian Library, that in the year 1180 a great Parliament was "providentially" assembled to witness the miracles to be performed; when, after much fasting and other ceremonies, the bones of St. Frideswide were disinterred from the place where they had lain for 450 years, and placed in a shrine said to be worthy of their reception, but of which the locality is doubtful. They were again translated in the year 1259; each of these occasions being made an excuse for raising large sums of money from the faithful. In former times it was usual to adorn these shrines with precious stones and valuables to an enormous amount; but the Professor considered that at the Reformation every vestige of this one was swept away, the "Watching chamber" only being left, whence it was protected by night. The "Montacute Chapel," as it is usually called, the Professor considered was originally the Lady Chapel, and erected in the fourteenth century. After observing how little the true principles of Gothic architecture were understood by the antiquaries of former years (in evidence of which the Professor referred to a grave discussion carried on in the pages of the Archaeologia of the last century as to the use of sedilia), Mr. Willis proceeded to explain the process by which, in former times, great men, in order to save expense, and at the same time obtain the credit of founding a college, converted monasteries and conventual buildings in any manner so as to suit the plans they had formed: of this, Jesus College, St. John's, and Peterhouse, at Cambridge, are examples; also Magdalen, at Oxford; and as to Christ Church, it had been entirely formed by Wolsey, in 1524, from St. Frideswide and twenty-two other foundations. The learned and rev. Professor concluded an eloquent and instructive lecture, by hoping that the time was not far distant when some steps would be taken for the proper restoration of the Chapter-House, which is a beautiful specimen of early English work, at present in a lamentable state of neglect and decay; and he quoted a long extract from Wood in proof of the danger of intrusting the work of restoration to unskilled or ignorant hands. The Professor was warmly complimented by the Marquis of Northampton, the Principal of Brasenose, Rev. W. Sewell, and Mr. Freeman; and his address was received throughout with every mark of interest and applause by the whole assembly, consisting of not less, certainly, than five hundred hearers. Subsequently, Professor Willis proceeded to the Cathedral, where he pointed out the peculiarities of style or construction to which he had alluded in his discourse, and which, without this practical elucidation, might have appeared somewhat obscure to the uninitiated. It is whilst in the act of explaining the triforium over the arches of the nave that our Artist has selected as the fittest time for making the accompanying sketch. In the Town-Hall, in the evening, Dr. Mantell gave an amusing and instructive lecture "On human remains and works of art imbedded in rocks and strata, as illustrative of the connexion between archaeology and geology."

On Saturday, upwards of fifty of the more active archaeologists went on an excursion to Silchester, for which arrangements had been made with the Great Western Railway for conveyance by a special train. The remarkable remains of this old Roman station, the Calleva Atrebatum of the Itineraries, well deserve the attention of the antiquary; and the excursionists were much assisted in their inspection by a map, which had been specially engraved for this occasion by the committee of the Institute, from surveys made by Mr. Laughran, Esq.

On Monday, another excursion was formed to visit Uffington and the Vale of White Horse: the members were received with great hospitality by Martin Attkins, Esq., of Kingston Lisle. But whilst a large party were thus taking advantage of the continued fine weather to visit the interesting localities with which the neighbourhood of Oxford abounds, another not less numerous assembly met in the Architectural Section, to hear a paper read from Professor Whewell "On the Gothic Architecture of the Continent," and another "On Peculiarities of Continental Churches," by A. Millward, Esq. At two o'clock, however, most of the members who were in Oxford assembled in the Sheldonian Theatre, to witness the ceremony of conferring the degree of Hon. D.C.L. on the President of the Institute, the Marquis of Northampton, and W. H. Prescott, Esq., the historian, from the United States. Both of these distinguished individuals were warmly applauded on taking their seats. In the evening, a *conversation* was given by the Institute in the Town-Hall, to which most of the members of the Corporation, and others who had taken an interest in the proceedings of the week, received special invitations. The spacious room was tastefully adorned, under the direction of Mr. Spiers, with drawings, portfolios, models, and other works of art; and the company were enlivened by the performance of a selection of ancient music, consisting of various madrigals, glees, &c., &c., kindly contributed by amateur members of the University. Nor had creature-comforts been unattended to; most orthodox liquors, in Corporation bowls



MEETING OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—PROFESSOR WILLIS'S VISIT TO CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, OXFORD.

being plentifully supplied throughout the evening. This *r  union* afforded the Institute an opportunity of taking a kind farewell of a place in which they had been received with so much cordiality and hospitality.

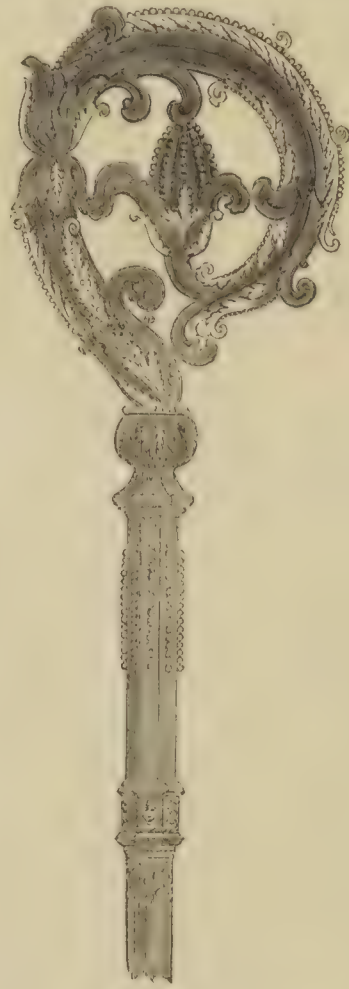
On Tuesday morning, the business of the Institute was brought to a conclusion at a general meeting held in the Theatre, at which the usual "votes of thanks" and complimentary speeches were duly made. The report of the committee and auditors was also read, and received with strong manifest expressions of satisfaction at the increasing prosperity of the Institute; and the Marquis of Northampton having informed the meeting that, of the numerous towns to

which the Institute had received invitations, Bristol had appeared to the committee to be the most eligible for their next Meeting in 1851, it was unanimously resolved to give that ancient city the preference.

We now proceed to call attention to some of the antiquities from the temporary museum, of which we have been enabled, by the courtesy of their proprietors, to present Engravings. Of these, perhaps not the least remarkable is the bell of St. Senanus, called, also, the Cloghorn, or Golden Bell. This curious relic was supposed to possess, until very lately, the valuable virtue of recovering stolen property, and was carried round the country side when anything was

lost, that all accused persons might purge themselves from suspected criminality by taking an oath on it. Tradition asserts that it belonged to St. Senanus, who, in the sixth century, founded a monastery at Inniscattery, on the Shannon, and, from its peculiar ornamentation, there is no reason to doubt its very great antiquity. On the dissolution of this monastery, it came into the possession of the family of Keane, on the western coast of the county Clare; and it still remains the property of Marcus Keane, Esq., Beech Park, Ennis. It is supposed originally to have been an altar-bell; and, from having an outer covering of silver, it is conjectured that the interior case is much more ancient than the outer, although this is evidently of Saxon workmanship.

The elaborately ornamented Crozier belongs to St. John's College, and was not unlikely part of the insignia of some Bishop of the 16th century. Its history is quite unknown; but it is conjectured to be the crucifix alluded to in the following curious extract from a MS. in the possession of the President of St. John's College:—"Old superstitious church



CROZIER, IN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ornaments were given and delivered unto me, Ralph Huchenson, President of St. John's College, 14th of April, 1602, by Mrs. Amy Leech, widow, ye Founder's sister's daughter, to be converted to the benefit of some better use for ye said College, to which (as 'tis supposed) it sometime did appertain. These, I believe, being given by ye Founder, and taken away by him at ye Reformation, were given to his niece aforesaid—a crucifix, divers vestments, altar cloths, copes, &c."

The Vestmental Sandals of Bishop Waynflete, who was the founder of Magdalen College, are curious relics, serving to recal to memory the habits and fashions of former times.

The Chirmatory of which we give a representation was exhibited by the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Denton, and is an unusually good specimen of that peculiar kind of religious vessel, which contained the holy oil for sacramental purposes. Its date is about the early part of the 14th century,



SANDALS OF BISHOP WAYNFLETE.



"THE CLOGHORN," OR "GOLDEN BELL."

LIVERPOOL GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION.

THE Liverpool Governesses' Institution has been instituted to meet the requirements which a more enlightened age recognizes and acknowledges. The governess requires a home in the intervals which arise between engagements. It is here prepared for her reception. The Governess whose arrangements carry her daily to the residence of her pupils requires an abode of rest and peace, and honourable protection after the labors of the day are ended. Liverpool has undertaken the care of providing a home for a class whose habits are all marked by refinement, whose tastes are cultivated, and whose perceptions are acute. The house is large and commodious, and consists of drawing and dining-rooms, committee-room, and lecture-room capable of holding 150 persons. It is conducted by a lady, whose admirable superintendence is already proved by its results. The residence is based on a self-supporting principle; and for the daily or disengaged Governess, the comforts of the Institution are far above those that can be attained in any private dwelling. The house and all its domestic arrangements are of a superior order. The liberty of the resident is



THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, LIVERPOOL.

wholly without restriction; her independence is unassailed. The lectures, also, are another feature in the arrangements of the Institution, from which it is hoped Governesses will derive both pleasure and profit; and on every Friday evening there will be additional class instructions, which will be found by many of the highest value. Every facility is afforded for the renewal of engagements between parents and governesses, and for securing to the former a perfectly efficient instructress. Governesses of the highest class have already gladly taken up their abode in the Institution, and, by so doing, have promptly obtained fresh engagements with remunerating salaries. Gratuitous medical advice is also secured in case of sickness—often no small item in the expenditure of the Governess.

Neither does the guardian care of this Institution rest only over the present, but extends into the future. The governors have an Annuity Fund as well as a Provident and Benevolent Fund, both of which are arranged on the most secure and effectual basis. It is the wish of the committee to render the life of the Governess more happy and her prospects more hopeful. It is their earnest wish to relieve her mind, both from present and contingent anxieties; to cheer and inspirit her in the discharge of her daily duties; and to assure her of the certainty of a competent provision, as life draws nearer to its close, by securing to her the reward of her own prospective care.

A STAINED-GLASS WINDOW, in the Cinque-Cento style, has just been put up at the east end of the parish church of West Lynn. The story is the visit of the Three Women (usually termed the Three Marys) at the Tomb on the morning of the Resurrection. The window has been presented by three Miss Walkers, of North Lynn, in memory of their sister; and executed by W. J. Bolton, Esq., of Cambridge. The window cannot fail of contributing to establish Mr. Bolton's reputation as one of the first artists of the day in the style to which he has devoted his powers. "The Cinque-Cento style," says Mr. Winston, "reached its perfection between the years 1525 and 1535, a period which may be termed the golden age of glass-painting." Mr. Bolton is, we believe, an American. He has entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Caius College, Cambridge, and has fixed his atelier under the very windows of King's Chapel, in the Old Buildings.

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.—Recent accounts from Cochin China state that cholera made its appearance in that country in the latter part of last year, and had committed great ravages, traversing the whole kingdom. It broke out in the month of September, in the Royal province, and quickly spread through the other provinces, proceeding in a northern direction. It attained the greatest malignity in the month of October, after which it diminished in intensity; but at the latest dates it had not entirely ceased, occasionally exhibiting renewed vigour. In the Royal province the most moderate and trustworthy estimates state the number of victims at 20,000, although some carry the reckoning as high as 100,000, and it is thought that the other provinces have lost from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants each. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the usual care and respect for the dead, which so strikingly characterise the Chinese nations, were entirely lost sight of. The corpses were thrown out into the fields and rivers, in some places actually obstructing the streams; and persons who had been seized with the malady were cast out of their houses before life had departed. A great drought had also prevailed, followed by famine, the rice crops having almost entirely failed; and the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost misery, feeding upon leaves and whatever they could possibly use as a means of preserving life. Unusually heavy rains afterwards followed, completing whatever of the work of destruction the drought had left unaccomplished, and sweeping away the few paddy fields which the miserable inhabitants had been able with much toil and perseverance to form. We have not learnt whether the cholera had appeared in Cambodia, but it can scarcely have escaped a visitation, considering the virulence with which it had prevailed on both sides of it in the adjoining kingdoms of Siam and Cochin China.

CYCAS REVOLUTA, IN BLOOM.

We have been favoured, by a Correspondent, with a Sketch of a very fine specimen of the *Cycas revoluta* (or Sago Palm), which is now blooming in a pine-



CYCAS REVOLUTA, IN BLOOM, AT RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

stove belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham. The plant is supposed to be about fifty years of age, and has never bloomed before. The flower is of a fine yellow colour. The trunk, at the base, measures in circumference 2 feet 5½ inches; 2 feet 10½ inches where the leaves project; and stands 2 feet 8 inches high. The circumference of floral leaves is 3 feet 4½ inches, the flower of which appears to form on the base of the leaflets, in the shape of glands. The *Cycas revoluta* is a native of China, and was introduced into England by Thunberg, in 1737.

The accompanying design, by Mr. Paxton, F.L.S., of a building for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1851, has been considered and planned with a view to its fitness for the objects intended, as well as to its permanent occupation or removal to another site for a winter garden or a vast horticultural structure; and which might, if required, be used for a similar exhibition to that intended in 1851. A structure where the industry of all nations is intended to be exhibited should, it is presumed, present to parties from all nations a building for the exhibition of their arts and manufactures, that, while it afforded ample accommodation and convenience for the purposes intended, would, of itself, be the most singular and peculiar feature of the Exhibition. It is hoped, with all deference to others, that the design in question will prove so. The plan is made to fit the ground proposed for the Exhibition in Hyde Park; and very little alteration would have to be made to the ground-plan already proposed by the Building Committee.

The building is a vast structure, covering a space of upwards of twenty-one acres; and, by the addition of longitudinal and cross-galleries, twenty-five per cent. more space may be obtained. The whole is supported by cast-iron columns, resting on patent screw piles; externally, it shows a base of six feet in height. At each end there is a large portico, or entrance veranda; and at each side there are three similar entrances, covered in for the purpose of setting down and taking up company. The longitudinal galleries running the whole length of the building, together with the transverse galleries, will afford ample means for the display of lighter articles of manufacture, and will also give a complete view of the whole of the articles exhibited. The whole being covered in with glass, renders the building light, airy, and suitable. Every facility will be afforded for the transmission on rails from the entrances to the different departments; and proper means will be employed for hoisting the lighter sorts of goods to the galleries; in which, and on the columns, there will be suspension-rods, chains, &c., on which to hang woolen, cotton, and linen manufactures, and all other articles requiring to be suspended. Magnifying-glasses, worked on screws, and placed at short distances apart on the galleries, would give additional facilities for commanding a more perfect general view of the entire Exhibition.

The extreme simplicity of this structure in all its details will, Mr. Paxton considers, make it a far more economical building than that proposed in the Illustrated London News of the 2nd of June. One great feature in its erection is, that not a vestige of stone, brick, or wood is necessary. All the roofing and upright sashes would be made by machinery, and fitted together and glazed with great rapidity, most of them being finished previous to being brought to the place, so that little else would be required on the spot than to fit the finished materials together. The whole of the structure is supported on cast-iron columns, and the extensive roof is sustained without the necessity of interior walls; hence the entire interior of the building is a vast open space. If removed after the Exhibition, the materials might be sold far more advantageously than a structure filled in with bricks and mortar, and some of the materials would bring in full half the original outlay.

Complete ventilation has been provided, by filling in every third upright compartment with lath-work, which would be made to open and shut by machinery; the whole of the basement will be filled in after the same manner. The current of air may be modified by the use of coarse open canvas, which, by being kept wet in hot weather, would render the interior of the building much cooler than the external atmosphere. In order to subdue the intense light in a building covered with glass, it is proposed to cover all the south side of the upright parts, together with the whole of the roof outside, with calico or canvas, laced on the ridge rafters of the interior. This would allow a current of air to pass in the valleys under the calico, which, if required, with the ventilators, keep the air of the house cooler than the external atmosphere. To give the roof a light and graceful appearance, it would be on the ridge and furrow principle, and glazed with sheet glass. The ridge and valley rafters will be continued in uninterrupted lines the whole length of the structure, and be supported by cast-iron beams. These beams will have a hollow gutter formed in them to receive the rain-water from the wooden valley rafters, which will be thence conveyed through the hollow columns to the drains. These drains will be formed of ample dimensions under the whole of the pathways throughout.

The floors of the pathways to be laid with trellis-boards, three-eighths of an inch apart, on sleeper-joints. This kind of flooring is both economical and can always be kept clean, dry, and pleasant to walk upon. The gallery floors to be close boarded. After the Exhibition is over, and on the supposition of the structure being removed to another site, should be made carriage-drives and equestrian promenades for winter use with pedestrians would have above two miles of galleries for promenades, and more than two miles of walks on the ground-floor. At the same time plenty of space will be left for plants, &c.

It is important to state that by the adoption of the proposed design, no timber trees need be cut down, as the glass will fit up to the sides of the trees, leaving the lower branches under the glass in the Exhibition, but Mr. Paxton does not recommend this course, as, for the sum of £250, he could engage to purchase and replace every living tree on the ground, except the large old ones opposite to Prince's Gate.

Only a few years ago the erection of such a building as the one contemplated would have involved a fearful amount of expense; but the rapid advance made in this country during the last forty years, both in the scientific construction of such buildings and the cheap manufacture of glass, iron, &c., together with the amazing facilities in the preparation of cast-iron and other work, render an erection of this description, in point of expense, quite on a level with those constructed of more substantial materials.

No single feature, but the structure as a whole, would form a peculiar novelty in mechanical science; and, when we consider the manner of appropriating a vast glass roof covering twenty-one acres on the most secure and scientific principles, and fitting in a structure of such magnitude wholly with glass, Mr. Paxton ventures to think that such a plan would meet with the almost universal approval of the British public, whilst it would be unrivalled in the world.

DESIGN BY JOSEPH PAXTON, F.L.S., FOR A BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851



PRESENTATION OF A CHAIN OF OFFICE TO THE MAYOR OF BATH.

On Saturday last, the superb insignia, represented in the accompanying engraving, were presented to the right worshipful the Mayor of Bath. The presentation took place at the Guildhall, where, at the appointed hour, the banquetting-room was well filled by a number of the subscribers and others interested in the proceedings, a goodly proportion of the company consisting of ladies.

The present was acknowledged by the Mayor in a well-timed address, wherein he illustrated the policy of maintaining such official distinctions, and concluded by acquainting the company that he had arranged to wear his new and honourable badge upon his presentation at her Majesty's levee, on Wednesday.

Mr. Green then said that the example set by Bath had not been lost on other cities. At Norwich, where for some time the use of official costume had been discontinued, it was proposed to follow "the admirable example of the city of Bath," and to resume the costume. Mr. Green then proposed three cheers for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city.—The proposal was immediately acceded to, the band repeating the National Anthem.

Three cheers were then given for F. Dowding, Esq., the Mayor; at whose suggestion cheers long and loud were given for her Majesty.

The thanks of the subscribers were then voted to Mr. Green, chairman of the committee; three cheers were given for the ladies of Bath; and the proceedings terminated.

The Collar and Badge have been designed and



CHAIN OF OFFICE
FOR THE MAYOR OF BATH,
PRESENTED ON SATURDAY LAST.

tached again to a Tudor rose, and each alternately continued, terminating with two portcullis, corresponding with the front. The badge—which is pendent from the centre rose, on a swivel—is of circular form, enriched with a border of Elizabethan character, within which is an enamelled band of garter blue, with the legend damascened, in gold letters—"Diplomate Regio Elizabetha Regante. A.D. 1590." The centre of the badge is formed of the Bath City arms and supporters, exquisitely chased in high relief, and placed on a field argent, producing a *tout ensemble* of surpassing beauty and effect. On the reverse is engraved the following inscription:—

"PRÆTORIBVS IN PERPETVVM VRBANIS CIVIS BATHONENSIS A.D. M.D.C.C.C.L. FREDERICO DOWDING PRÆTORE."

The whole is contained in an oak case, lined with velvet, having the arms of the city engraved on a brass plate in the cover.

The cost of this superb work has been defrayed by subscription very liberally responded to by the good and loyal people of Bath.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The fourth and last concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Saturday, at the Hanover Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Lucas; M. Sainton being principal violin. There were four novelties in the programme—MS. works by pupils. The first was a Symphony in A minor, by Mr. H. C. Banister, King's scholar, being his third composition of that class. Although the execution was not so good as could have been desired, the symphony displayed the young composer's abilities in a very favourable light: the orchestral colouring is graphic and effective; and if there were not points of startling originality in the forms and ideas, the production must be regarded as highly creditable, and must pique curiosity as to the future career of Mr. Banister. The second novelty—a MS. overture, by J. A. Owen—too decidedly Weberian to entitle the composer to any other credit than that of a clever appropriation of the imaginings of his model. The fragmentary *finale* from a MS. opera by Mr. John Thomas, an associate, the words by H. Duval, it is difficult to judge of, knowing nothing of the libretto and of the general musical treatment; but he seems to be gifted with melodious inspiration, and is acquainted with vocal effects. The MS. song by Miss C. Howe, expressly sung by Miss Owen—"Remember me"—is prettily scored. The remainder of the scheme was judiciously selected: the "Batti, batti," sung by Miss Brown; and the "Vedrai carino," rendered by Miss Mary Rose, must be favourably cited. There was merit, also, in the interpretation of Costa's grand scena, "Dall' asilo," by Miss Ellen Taylor. The "Tancredi" duo was ruined by the tenor. Mendelssohn's part song "the Nightingale," Beethoven's "Bridemaids' Chorus," from "King Stephen," were the choral pieces; the finale of Rossini's "Otello" (first act) terminating the first part. Neukomm's Septet was well played by Messrs. Wells (flute), Horton (oboe), Owen (clarinet), Waetzig (bassoon), C. Harper (horn), Hay (trumpet), and Mount (double bass). Mme. de Vaucleron ably performed the first movement of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto; and Mr. Banister executed with credit the opening movement of Mozart's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The four concerts, on the whole, have exhibited the system of instruction at the Royal Academy in a favourable manner. It is unreasonable to expect that the institution can produce every season Mozarts, Beethovens, and Mendelssohns as composers, Jenny Linds, Grisis, and Viardots as singers, or Paganinis, Thalbergers, and Liszts as violinists and pianists; but it will be the fault of any student, possessing average musical ability and perseverance, if the method of tuition be not successful in forming a sound musical education. As in all large institutions, there are defects; but the general results of the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in this country have been favourable to art and artists, if only in the supply of admirable orchestral players, not to mention the many eminent vocalists who have been educated at the institution.

At Mr. N. Mori's *soirée musicale*, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, a quartet of his writing afforded much gratification. He was assisted by Mlle. Conlon, Messrs. B. Richards, H. Chipp, W. Watson, R. Blagrove, Jarret, Barret, Lazarus, and Hannmann.

Mr. R. Blagrove's last concertina concert of the season took place last Monday evening, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, assisted by Misses Williams and Leslie, Mlle. Grua, Messrs. T. Williams, H. Blagrove, A. Norman, G. and J. Case, Herr Mengis, Herr Sali, and Giulio Regondi.

M. Jullien's benefit and concert *monstre* took place at the Surrey Zoological Gardens last Monday night, when he assembled four military bands, who played the National Anthem, with a discharge of cannon *obligato* at each bar.

Mr. John Parry repeated his new entertainment, "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," at the Music Hall, Store-street, last Monday evening.

The final meeting of the "Musical Union" took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. The scheme comprised Mozart's Quintet in D, Mendelssohn's Quartet No. 5 in E flat (the scherzo encored), and the celebrated Kreutzer Sonata in A Minor. The executants were Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, Mellon, Piatti, and Charles Hallé. Mr. Ella, the director, deserves every credit for the fact he has displayed; but he has given a farewell speech in his last *Record*, and a summary of his doings during the season in such a strain of self-congratulation, that it would be supererogatory for us to follow on the same side. There is one agreeable fact in his management that must, however, not be passed over; and that is, the introduction of novelty by placing compositions of Eckert and Silas in the schemes, as well as the works of the classical composers, thus affording the rising talent of the day a chance of hearing. Nothing could be finer than Tuesday's execution—Ernst and Hallé surpassed themselves.

The *matinée* of Madame Oury, the accomplished pianiste, was given on Monday, at the residence of Mrs. Shelley, in Belgrave-square. With M. Oury and Piatti, Madame Oury played the adagio and finale from a new trio by De Heriot, superbly; she also executed, with M. Oury, Wolf and De Beriot's Duo Concertante for piano and violin, on themes from the "Prophète"; and a charming Nocturne waltz of her own composition. Godefrid and Piatti played solos on harp and violoncello. The vocal gleamings were sung by Mlle. Parodi, Mme. Giuliani, Mlle. Bertrand, Signori Gardoni, Briznoli, Ciabatta, Belletti, and M. Jules Lefort. The conductors were Balfe, Benedict, Eckert, Belletti, Schira, Piatti, and Vera. A French romance, "La Plainte," with horn obligato, sung by Gardoni, was encored with fervour. It is composed by Vivier, the celebrated performer on the French horn, who accompanied Gardoni.

Miss Messent, the vocalist, gave a concert on Thursday, at her residence, in Stratton-street, assisted by native and foreign talent.

M. Billet, the composer and pianist, has given another morning performance of classical pianoforte music, at the Queen Ann-street Rooms, selected from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Scarlatti, Handel, Dussek, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Henselt, and W. S. Bennett; and assisted in the vocal selections by Mlle. Julia Shergold, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Frodsham, and Mr. Drayton.

Herr Oberthür, a clever harp player and composer for that instrument, has given a concert, at the Queen Ann-street Rooms, assisted by Mlle. Sophie Duleken (piano), Mlle. Isabella Duleken (concertina), and Herr Adelsburg, a pupil of Maurer (violin); with Mme. Nottes, Herr Stigelli, and Herr Mengis, as vocalists; Herr H. Duleken and Herr H. Bohrer, accompanists.

A performance of unaccompanied vocal music took place on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, by the members of the Upper Singing Schools, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah, the first part devoted to sacred music, and the second to secular music. The selections were from Antonio Lotti, John Bishop, Reynolds, Palestrina, Mendelssohn, Hullah, Hutchenson, Stafford Smith, Wilbye, Morley, Lord Mornington, &c. The execution was generally worthy of praise, the standing sin of these classes, defective intonation, being less perceptible than usual.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday evening will be the concert given by the Beethoven Quartet Society to Ernst.—Madame Pasta will also give a farewell concert at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday night.—Mr. H. Wyld's *matinée musicale* will be given on Friday.—On Wednesday, the last grand classical, dramatic, concerted musical entertainment will be given at Her Majesty's Theatre; Mlle. Sontag will sing the "Soldier Tired," of Dr. Arne, in English, in addition to the other vocal and instrumental attractions, Thalberg playing Beethoven's pianoforte concerto.—On Friday next (the 12th), for the benefit of the Italian refugees, a grand morning concert will be given at the Royal Italian Opera; the programme will be rendered memorable by the final appearance of Madame Pasta, after an absence of seventeen years.—Herr Carl Deichmann's concert will take place on the 16th instant. He leaves this country by the end of August, to join Mlle. Lind, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Benedetti in their transatlantic trip.—Amateur societies of classical quartet music will be gratified to learn that there will be an extra performance of the Beethoven Quartet Society, on the 8th for the benefit of Ernst.—Miss Lucombe, Mlle. Wagner, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Drayton, and M. d. Kontski, have been giving concerts this week at Greenwich, Woolwich, and Peckham.—Manich letters mention the

executed by Messrs. Payne, of Bath, goldsmiths in ordinary to the Queen, and they are highly creditable to their taste and skill. They are in the mediæval style: the Collar is 4 feet in length, full an inch wide, and weighs, with the badge, nearly 15 oz. troy of standard gold. The centre of the Collar is formed of the Tudor rose, enamelled red and white, on either side of which is a portcullis—emblematic of municipal authority, and of the ancient gates of the city. These are connected with a very beautifully-formed knot or tie of gold, which is attached again to a Tudor rose, and each alternately continued, terminating with two portcullis, corresponding with the front. The badge—which is pendent from the centre rose, on a swivel—is of circular form, enriched with a border of Elizabethan character, within which is an enamelled band of garter blue, with the legend damascened, in gold letters—"Diplomate Regio Elizabetha Regante. A.D. 1590." The centre of the badge is formed of the Bath City arms and supporters, exquisitely chased in high relief, and placed on a field argent, producing a *tout ensemble* of surpassing beauty and effect. On the reverse is engraved the following inscription:—

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performance, at the Court theatre, on the 4th ult., of Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," by aristocratic amateurs; Prince Albert, the younger brother of the King of Bavaria, who has a superb bass voice, playing *Geronimo*.—The Berlin Italian Opera company is now at Hamburg, Signora Fiorentini (Mrs. Jennings), *prima donna*, and Labocetta, first tenor.—The Grand Opera in Paris will be closed during the months of July and August, with the authority of the Minister of the Interior, to prevent the heavy losses during the hot weather. It will re-open in September with Viardot in the "Prophète." Massol has been re-engaged by the director. The title of the Rue Pinon, behind the Opera-house, has just been changed to Rue Rossini.—Salomani's new opera, "Das Corps der Rache" ("The Body of Vengeance")—a very mysterious title, certainly—was produced at Weimar on the 12th ult., in presence of the Court, and, despite of its unintelligible title, was successful. A new opera, by Richard Wagner, was to be produced on the 15th August.—Two new operas by Signor Mariani, called "La Fidanza del Guerriero" and "Gli Esuli," have been brought out at Constantinople.—Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" has been playing by the Italian company at New York: *Marcel* by Marini; *Salvi*, *Raoul*; and Mlle. Steffanoni, *Valentine*.—The Italian Opera at Rio Janeiro had been unsuccessful, owing to the reigning epidemic, which had carried off several singers.—Three novelties are in preparation at the Royal Italian Opera—Rossini's "Otello," Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Halévy's "Juive."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The direction has very wisely varied the performances by the revival of Bellini's opera of "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi." We say wisely, for, with the special frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre, novelty is all-important. The nine consecutive representations of "La Tempesta" were sufficient test of its triumphant success as a great musical effort, and a convincing proof of the unparalleled achievements of the artists employed in its illustration. That the "Tempesta" will constitute a principal feature in the operatic repertoire, there can be no question, for it possesses the true vitality, and affords full scope for the exhibition of vocal and dramatic genius; and, though the instrumentation is not characterized by almost impossible harmonies and strange combinations, the dramatic effects are ever natural, spontaneous, and effective. The opera of the "Capuletti ed i Montecchi" is the very antithesis of "La Tempesta," and is written after the Rossinian model, though, in many instances, the young Bellini has improved upon the older *maestro*. The dramatic intention is more wrought out, and the solos bear a more reflective character to the several emotions of the exponents; and then, the melodies are full of tune; they have all the luxury of the sweet south; they are fresh and youthful, and cling to the ear, and linger on the memory when the voices of the singers are stilled. And this, to us, is the ruling charm of the music of Bellini. The opera has been hitherto given in a complex form; the several acts having been selected from Zingarelli, Vaccai, and the present author. The effect, naturally, of this strange combination was confusion worse confounded: the incongruity of the several styles marred the necessary lyrical unity, and the mind and the ear were unsettled and disturbed. Such feelings, however, are now banished, and we have the opera in its entirety; the same colouring runs throughout; and the musical interest keeps pace with the dramatic development. The cast is singularly efficient: Parodi, the *Romeo*; and Frezzolini, the *Juliet*. Shakspeare himself could wish no more apt interpreters of his exquisite poem; the fire and energy of Parodi being admirably contrasted with the grace and delicacy of Frezzolini. The librettist has availed himself but of the outline of the original tragedy, for he has made the fiery *Tybal* the rival of *Romeo*; the *Friar* is transformed into a family doctor; and "other ventures has he squandered abroad," doubtless induced by the lyrical exigencies. The *Romeo* of Parodi is founded upon the conception and reading of her renowned preceptor, Madame Pasta; and the youth, and beauty, and intelligence of the pupil is no pale reflex of the marvellous powers of her great predecessor. The intense love, and fiery impetuosity, and deep grief, which constitute the elements of the "boy lover," were very finely depicted, and the tomb scene was instinct with the true spirit of romantic tragedy. The opening cavatina, "Esorbata a questo acclaro," of *Romeo*, was sung with great feeling and truthful expression; and the duet with *Juliet*, "Si fuggiere," was encored with acclamation, as was the quintet in the finale to the first act. Madame Frezzolini, a tragic actress and songstress in the very foremost rank, proved her versatility by her interesting portrait of *Juliet*: it was fraught with tenderness and true womanhood. Her vocalisation was brilliant, her intonation perfect, and her rendering of the scena, "Eccami in lieta veta," was loudly applauded, and the second part re-declared. Gardoni made his first appearance this season as *Tybal*, and we were glad to find his voice as pure and sympathetic, and his powers as fresh and untouching by the rude winds of the north, as they were the season of his *débüt*. Belletti's *Capulet* was an admirable performance, and the *Physician* was carefully acted and sung by Lorenzo. The scenery, dresses, and appointments were picturesque and appropriate.

On Thursday, the performances were for the benefit of Signor Puzzi. Cimarosa's opera of the "Matrimonio Segreto" was given with extraordinary completeness. The *Geronimo* of Labache is world-famous, and none who witnessed his great comic powers on this occasion but felt how above all rivalry stands the Titan of the lyric world. The united efforts of Sontag, Parodi, and Frezzolini combined to throw a delightful interest over this charming work, which is throughout distinguished by its unceasing flow of animal spirits and its gust of melodic inspiration. The celebrated trio "La faccio un inclino" was re-declared; and the exquisite aria "Pria que spunte l'aurora" was beautifully sung by Calzolari. Indeed, the entire opera was listened to with unmixed delight by a crowded audience.

Thursday next will form an epoch in the annals of Her Majesty's Theatre, for on that evening the renowned Madame Pasta will appear in her grand creation, the *Anna Bolena*. Her acting in this character has been ever considered as a masterpiece of histrionic genius. Her present advent was as unexpected as its reality is replete with unalloyed gratification. Pasta is the saviour of the lyric stage: her conceptions were instinct with genius, and her embodiments classical, severe, and energetic. To behold Pasta, for one night only, revisiting the scene of her former triumphs, and kindling her torch upon the altar of her earlier glories, is full of sweet and bitter fancies. The *Jane Seymour* will be presented by Parodi, her gifted pupil. The event is of peculiar interest.

But perhaps the most startling announcement of the next week's performances is that which informs the town that the celebrated "Black Malibran" will vindicate her Occidental fame, in a *divertissement* which has been arranged for her *débüt* on Tuesday night. This coloured lady (who is a *protegée* of the Queen of Spain) will sing a variety of the Spanish and Cuban melodies, which have created to astonishing a sensation among the American *dilettanti*. The experiment is looked for with the utmost interest, and competent authorities prophesy a triumphant result.

Carlotta Grisi has been re-engaged for a few nights, in order to enable the management to revive the "Tempesta."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The final performance of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," last Saturday night, was by general desire her Majesty, who for the third time in one week honours the theatre with her presence, again accompanied by the Prince of Russia and Prince Albert. The royal suite occupied an entire box to the left of the Queen's box. It was during the duo between Madame Cinti and Mario, in the second scene, that her Majesty entered the house, and the outbreak of loyal feeling from every part was overwhelming. The band immediately obeyed the unanimous call for the National Anthem, and Mme. Castellan, Mlle. de Meric, and Grisi sang the solos amidst bursts of cheering, every allusion being taken up with the greatest eagerness and spontaneity. Her Majesty was, evidently, much gratified by this second demonstration on the part of the audience. Every

part of the theatre was crowded to excess. The opera was performed with the greatest spirit and precision, the "Benediction of the Daggers" being encored, and Mario and Grisi receiving a special ovation at the end of the third act, for their magnificent acting and singing. The royal visitors remained until the fall of the curtain, frequently applauding Grisi, Mario, and Formes in the *finale*.

The sixth representation of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," on Tuesday night, was by special desire of her Majesty, to afford the Prince of Prussia the opportunity of hearing that great work. The Queen and Prince Albert intended to have been present, and were expected at the theatre up to ten o'clock, when the Prince of Prussia arrived; and it was intimated that, in consequence of the dangerous state of Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty and the Prince Consort would not be present at the performance. The news of the melancholy result likely to be anticipated from Sir Robert Peel's accident spread through the house, and groups were formed in the corridors at the end of each act, eagerly inquiring for the latest authentic information. The damp thrown over the evening by this event was unprecedented in our operatic reminiscences; and even the artists seemed to feel the chilly influence of the disastrous tidings—for the opera went off very languidly compared with former occasions.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was given for the fifth time. Rossini's "Otello," with Grisi, Zelger, Polonini, Maratti, Ronconi, and Tamberlik, is announced for this evening (Saturday).

ST. JAMES'S.

The reappearance, on Monday, of Mlle. Rachel, is, in our opinion, an event of great theatrical importance, limited as may be the series of performances. So strong in this country has been the prejudice against the structure of French tragedy, and so different is the Parisian style of acting from ours, that the public mind needs to be prepared in order to its due appreciation. The latter is also, as we think, so superior, that it becomes the duty of the critic who has the good of the drama at heart, to bestow some diligence in commending what he believes to be beneficial both to the native poet and player, for the improvement of the popular taste, and promoting its reforming reaction on the national stage. We can learn something from our neighbours in this particular, and we ought; for while acting flourishes abroad, it languishes in England.

One of the *chefs d'œuvre* of the works of the elegant Racine, if not the *chef-d'œuvre*, has been selected for the first effort of the great *tragédienne* of Paris, this season, at the theatre selected by the aristocracy of England for their special patronage. Racine may be not unjustly esteemed the Sophocles of the French drama. Grace and beauty are the characteristics of his productions. In his early "Britannicus," he showed indeed some of the fiery spirit of the Fronde, which, in the beginning of its influence, was found among the rich and idle, and only later descended to the more operative and wealth-producing classes. The heroes of Racine are, however, more courtly than those of Corneille. Louis XIV. had restored the respect for rank, and genius compromised its boldness without losing its vigour. Racine's "Phèdre," notwithstanding the nature of its subject, has a polished propriety in its manners, which strongly contrasts with the crime of the heroine. Not from a general corruption of morals, but as an individual destiny incurred from the wrong done to her sister *Ariadne*, in early life, the unholy passion rages in the bosom of the mother of *Hippolyte*. In structure, the tragedy is regular, even to conventionality. Each heroine has her *confidante*, to whom is conveniently entrusted all that it is convenient for the audience to know; and *Hippolyte* himself is provided with his *Thérèse*, to whom, in the first scene, the preliminary business is related. Out of such simple situations, nevertheless, some of the most salient effects in the drama are produced. The weight is thrown upon the dialogue. It is Mlle. Rachel's chief merit that she perceives this. To the diction, accordingly, she gives peculiar force; her emphases are frequent; sometimes each word is elaborated, and its sense marked by a breadth of sound and a depth of intonation perfectly irresistible. This artistic peculiarity is perceptible from the first speech of her *Phèdre*. The victim of illicit passion enters, leaning on *Oenone* (Madame Croisnier), enfeebled and sick both in mind and body. Scarcely able to totter into the apartment, disposed to life, and overcharged with regrets, she eagerly, like an invalid, takes the seat prepared for her support. Lawless love concealed has so consumed her, that, from her intolerable sufferings, if not spoken out, she must find refuge in death. Artfully she leads on her confidante to inquiries which shall justify her own confession. *Oenone* at length puts the question, "Aimez-vous?" and the following terrible colloquy ensues:—

Phèdre. De l'amour j'ai toutes les fureurs.

Oenone. Pour qui?

Phèdre. Tu vas ouïr le comble des horreurs. J'aime—Ah! ce nom fatal, je frissonne. J'aime—

Oenone. Qui?

Phèdre. Tu connais ce fils de l'Amazone, ce prince si long-temps par moi-même opprimé?

Oenone. Hippolyte! Grands dieux!

Phèdre. C'est toi qui l'as nommé!

Then succeeds a grand set speech, in which, with hurried accents, *Phèdre* relates the origin and progress of her fatal passion. Both this and the above thrilling broken utterances were delivered with intense power and startling effect, agitating the audience with mixed terror and wonder—the former for the truth of the emotion, and the latter for the skill of the artist.

The impression thus produced was accomplished with the actress sitting in a chair, the body sometimes slightly raised under the inspiration of passion; but the situation was even all the more striking for being perfectly natural. As quiet, as effective, but in a standing position, was *Phèdre*'s subsequent interview with *Hippolyte*, in which she first sounds the state of his affections, and then desperately proceeds to unveil her own, terminating the revelation with a torrent of indignation, as she snatches from its sheath his sword, declaring how much she is odious to herself for her intended crime, and how determined to avenge it. She leaves *Hippolyte* astonished. Such was the force and feeling of this passage, that the actress was re-called to receive the plaudits of the audience. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the energy and even vehemence of her elocution, there was no violence of action, there was no crossing and re-crossing of the stage; but for the most part a statuesque pose was retained, and the expression left to the gesture of the face and hands. The motion of the arms was admirably and delicately managed; their action being modulated, as it were, so that one form of it passed into the other by gradual mutations, not by sudden transitions.

The method of histrionic art just described is the very reverse of that usually adopted on the English stage, where change of place is supposed to be conducive to effect, and the leading performer claims the privilege of a peripatetic philosopher out of temper with his pupil, to stamp, and strut, and rage about the boards. In this style we have seen one of our most respectable actors in *Coriolanus* dash past his mother, *Volumnia*, in the most unseemly and irreverent manner, notwithstanding that the motive-spring of the hero's character and conduct is supposed to be the exceeding veneration in which the noble son holds his beloved parent; we say we have seen this, and heard it applauded by an untrusting though well-disposed pit. Such practices, let it now be said, are beside the purpose of genuine playing; and, in proof of the superiority of the opposite method, let us point to the example of Mlle. Rachel, as bearing unexceptionable and commanding testimony.

With the arrival of *Thésée* on the scene, the fortunes of the drama change. Not being able to conceal her embarrassment, in the united presence of her husband and son, an explanation to the father becomes needful; when, inflamed by the demon of vengeance, *Phèdre* accuses the latter of having attempted her violation. We must here pause to bestow a word of deserved praise on M. Naphaci, whose *Hippolyte* was throughout picturesque, and in the quarrel scene with the *King*, most touchingly pathetic. To disprove his mother's infamous accusation, the son pleads his love for *Arcté*; but *Thésée* looks upon the plea as a gross artifice, and mentions it to *Phèdre* with scorn. The guilty wife is now filled with a new passion—thirst of jealousy—and resolves on sacrificing the lovers to her vengeance. Her mind throngs with phantasies: she contemplates Minos in Hades judging her crime, and all the imaginations of her mind are full of horror. As the result of her unnatural passion, *Hippolyte* is condemned to exile; but, as stated by Euripides, whom Racine here closely copies, on his way dies heroically. Nothing, then, remains for *Phèdre* but to perish. Her part in the last act is, indeed, most brief, but grand. Self-poisoned, she seeks *Thésée*, and expires in his presence.

The argument of such a drama is sublime; but it is classical, and, in acting, demands the severer style of high art. What we have already stated is sufficient to indicate the manner in which Mlle. Rachel realises its conditions. Her last scenes were worthy of her earlier ones; and, at the fall of the curtain, the triumph of the unrivalled artist was confirmed by the unanimous verdict of an intelligent and brilliant audience.

We have engraved a scene from "Phèdre," which we are compelled to defer till next week, when it will be inserted, together with a notice of Racine's "Bajazet," performed on Wednesday evening.

HAYMARKET.

The drama of the "Maid of Cripsey" has been revived, Mr. Webster and Mr. Buckstone appearing in their original characters of *Servicant Austerlitz* and *Walter*. That of *Theresa* is charmingly sustained by Miss Reynolds. The theatre, according to announcement, closes on next Monday, when a benefit for Mr. Webster is advertised.

SURREY.

The opera season has commenced, and has been signally successful. On Monday and Tuesday, Donizetti's opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was very effectively given, with Mr. Travers as *Edgar*, Borani as *Douglas Ashton*, Delavanti in *Bide the Bent*, and Mlle. Nau as *Lucy Ashton*.

Bellini's beautiful opera, "Sonnambula," was announced for Wednesday, and created vast interest. The house was crowded. Borani's *Rodolpho* is too well known to require description. Travers's *Elvino* is very naturally given; he sang "Gently o'er my heart is stealing," beautifully. Widdicombe, as *Elisio*, kept the house in a roar. Miss Jane Covey's *Lisa* was creditable. The great attraction of the evening was the first appearance at this theatre of Miss Annie Romer, as *Amina*. She gave "Dear friends and companions," "Take this ring," and her aria in the *finale*, "Do not mingle," in the first style of excellence. She acted the part as well as she executed the music, was several times encored, twice called before the curtain, and received showers of bouquets. She is a valuable addition to the vocal strength of the Surrey company.

Mr. H. Rodwell's laughable farce of "My Wife's Out" was the second piece; and with Widdicombe, Miss Covey, and Miss Laporte (who was encored in "Betty's Lament"), kept the house in perfect good-humour.

NEW STRAND.

Euripides' fine tragedy of "Alcestis" has here been made the subject of an exceedingly elegant burlesque, by Mr. Seymour, under the extended title of "Alcestis, or the Original Strong-minded Woman." It was produced on Thursday, and proved decidedly successful.



TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT THE RAJ GHAUT FERRY, BENARES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

the gift of the Queen, and the practice is every year to submit the design for her Majesty's inspection. In each case, the manufacturers, Messrs. Wilkinson and Dobson, of Piccadilly, have been honoured with her Majesty's approval, and the Race Committee have expressed themselves in flattering terms of the Plate. The Prize is a claret flagon of classic design and ornamentation, one side of the bowl bearing a bas-relief of Phaëton, in his aerial chariot.

ONY PHAETON FOR HER MAJESTY.

This unique little carriage has been built by Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, who, by the Queen's command, delivered the Phaëton in person at Osborne House, on Monday, the 17th ult. The carriage was landed at the Royal wharf at East Cowes, and thence conveyed to the front of the Palace, where it was closely inspected by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Colonel Bouvier, the Equerry in Waiting. The Queen and the Prince expressed to the Mayor their entire satisfaction with the style, elegance, and extraordinary lightness of the

construction of the carriage, which scarcely weighs 3 cwt. The height of the fore wheels is only 18 inches, and of the hind ones 30 inches. The Phaëton is cane body, of George the Fourth style, with moveable head; the fore part is iron, but very light and elegant, and beautifully painted. The selection of the Phaëton was, we believe, suggested by the Queen, and it is intended for the sole use of her Majesty, who will drive in it a very small Shetland pony. The tires of the wheels are wide, to prevent cutting up the lawns and grounds around the palace. The workmanship is very beautiful: it bears no sign of Royalty, but a small crown painted at the back.



THE GUERNSEY RACE PRIZE CUP, PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.



ONY PHAETON, BUILT FOR THE QUEEN.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The great tide of Emigration flows steadily westward. The principal emigrants are Irish peasants and labourers. It is calculated that at least four out of every five persons who leave the shores of the old country to try their fortunes in the new, are Irish. Since the fatal years of the potato famine and the cholera, the annual numbers of emigrants have gone on increasing, until they have become so great as to suggest the idea, and almost justify the belief, of a gradual depopulation of Ireland. The colonies of Great Britain offer powerful attractions to the great bulk of the English and Scottish emigrants who forsake their native land to make homes in the wilderness. But the Irish emigration flows with full force upon the United States. Though many of the Irish emigrants are, doubtless, persons of small means, who have been hoarding and saving for years, and living in rags and squalor, in order to amass sufficient money to carry themselves and families across the Atlantic, and to beg their way to the western states, where they may "squat" or purchase cheap lands, the great bulk appear to be people of the most destitute class, who go to join their friends and relatives, previously established in America. Large sums of money reach this country annually from the United States. Through Liverpool houses alone, near upon a million sterling, in small drafts, varying from £2 or £3 to £10 each, are annually forwarded from America, for poor persons in Ireland, to enable them to emigrate; and the passage-money of many thousands, in addition, is paid in New York. Before the fatal year 1847, the emigration was very considerable; but, since that time, it has very rapidly increased. The following document, issued on the authority of her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, shows the progressive increase in the numbers of British subjects who have annually quitted our shores as emigrants, from 1825 to January 1st, 1850:—

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, FROM 1825 TO 1849 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,607	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,060	2,229	1,873	70,086
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,091	6,590	299,498
Total	808,740	1,260,247	185,236	30,911	2,285,184

Average Annual Emigration from the United Kingdom for the last twenty-five years 91,407
The emigration of the present year bids fair to exceed even the
(Continued on page 17, Supplement.)



THE EMBARKATION, WATERLOO DOCKS LIVERPOOL

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES
AND TO THE COLONIES.

(Continued from page 16.)

unprecedentedly large emigration of 1849. This human stream flows principally through the ports of London and Liverpool; as there is but little direct emigration from Scotland or Ireland. In the year 1849, out of the total number of 299,498 emigrants, more than one-half, or 153,902, left from the port of Liverpool. We learn from a statement in a Liverpool newspaper, that in the months of January, February, March, and April of the present year, the total emigration was 50,683 persons; and as these four months include two of the least busy months of the year, it is probable that the numbers during the months of May, June, July, and August, the full emigrational season, will be much more considerable, and that the emigration for the year will exceed that for 1849. Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners publish in the Spring of every year a useful little pamphlet, entitled the "Colonization Circular," which contains the names and duties of the emigration offices in the ports of the United Kingdom and in the Colonies—the cost of passage to the various colonies—a statement of the demand for labour—the rate of wages, and the price of provisions in each colony—an explanation of the mode of disposal of Crown lands—the privileges granted to naval and military settlers—the victualling scale on board ship—an abstract of the Passengers Act, and other valuable particulars. The Government, however, gives no information relative to the United States—

so that its 'admirable little circular is of comparatively little service to at least one half of the great crowds of emigrants.

The majority of emigrants take a steerage passage, and go out at the cheapest rate. Out of the 153,902 mentioned above as having left the port of Liverpool in 1849, the number of first and second cabin passengers was only 4639. The information likely to be most valuable to the great bulk of the emigrants is, therefore, that relative to the demand for their labour in the United States and the British Colonies. We shall, accordingly, extract from the Government Circular a good deal of the official information bearing upon this point, premising, in the case of each colony, a few practical hints and observations as to their characteristics and capabilities as emigration fields:—

BRITISH AMERICA.

Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, although possessing many capabilities for profitable settlement, have of late years been comparatively neglected by the English settler; principally inasmuch as their contiguity to the more enterprising states of the Union, where labour and investment are sure of an ample reward, induces a contrast most unfavourable to their pretensions. Thus, of the area of New Brunswick, embracing nearly 20,000,000 acres, little more than half a million have been cleared; and the whole population of this vast province has not yet reached a quarter of a million, or that of one of the large parishes of London.

The district of Lower Canada, which is mostly settled by French Catholics, contains 132,000,000 acres, of which upwards of six mil-

lions are available for immediate and profitable settlement; and the quantity of good soil is said to be equal, in proportion to the whole, to that of any country in the world. Some of the best lands (that on which grows the hardest timber) produce, not unfrequently, one hundred bushels to the acre. Of Upper Canada, embracing sixty-four millions of acres, upwards of four million acres are available. The soil in general is moist, but rich and fertile. The settler in Upper Canada ought to select Toronto as his head-quarters for a while, and look about him, inspect the plans of public lands, and bear in mind that the best lands are not those in the immediate neighbourhood of the river-courses, but from twelve to sixteen miles in the interior—a circumstance tending to confirm an oft-repeated opinion, that a system of railways is absolutely necessary to stimulate agricultural enterprise and development in those colonies. The winter is not so severe in Upper as in Lower Canada: there is less rain than in England; and, as the frost disappears, the climate improves—it becomes brighter, clearer, and more equable. Cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the mulberry are found to thrive under the sun of Upper Canada.

In Lower Canada the lands are disposed of in fifty-acre allotments and upwards; in Upper Canada, smaller portions are to be purchased; the price in Lower Canada averaging 5s., in Upper Canada 8s. currency per acre. The settler is cautioned against buying what are called cleared farms from private jobbers. In most cases these cleared farms are quite exhausted. If he deal with individuals, unless he has good knowledge of their character, let him take the land for a year or



SCENE BETWEEN DECKS.

two on trial before he purchase. The Government give frequently four or five years to complete a purchase. There are no taxes in Canada save those imposed for local purposes—the local rates being 5s. 5d. per annum on 200 acres of wild land, and 1d. per acre per annum on cleared land.

The following estimate, founded on the experience of a farmer in the London district of Upper Canada, has been given of the expense and profit of farming twenty acres there:—

	First Year.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chopping and clearing 20 acres at £4 ..	80	0	0
Seed, 30 bushels	7	10	0
Sowing, &c.	5	0	0
Harvesting	7	10	0
Twenty bushels of wheat			75 0 0
Second Year.			
Clover, &c.	2	10	0
Mowing hay, &c.	7	10	0
Hay			45 0 0
Third Year.			
Mowing, &c.	7	10	0
Hay			45 0 0
Profit	47	10	0
	165	0	0

Upper Canada is said to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of hemp, to alternate with grain crops. At present there is not one hemp or flax mill in the province.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Canada.—By a provincial Act of 1841, Crown lands are to be sold at a price to be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council. The prices fixed for the present are as follows:—

	Per Acre.
	s. d.
In CANADA EAST (LOWER CANADA), for lands situated south of River St. Lawrence, down to River Chaudière and Kennebec-road, and including the township of Newton, county of Vaudreuil	4 0
County of Ottawa:—	
Lands in townships previously advertised	4 0
Lands in townships to be hereafter advertised	3 0
East of River Chaudière and Kennebec-road, and including the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé	2 0
North of River St. Lawrence, from westerly limit of county of Two Mountains, down to easterly limit of county of Saguenay	2 0

One-fourth of the purchase-money will be payable in five years from the date of purchase. The remaining three-fourths in three equal instalments at intervals of two years between each, all with interest.

No person will be allowed to purchase on these terms more than 100 acres.

The purchaser must clear on taking possession one-half the width of the road on the whole front of his land; and within four years from the date of purchase, one-tenth part of the lot, and must reside thereon.

No patent will be issued to the purchaser until it is satisfactorily proved that the above-mentioned settlement duties have been duly performed, nor until the whole of the purchase-money and interest is paid up. In the meantime no timber must be cut without a licence, except for clearing the land, or for farm purposes.

Applications to purchase land are to be made to the respective local agents in the colony.

For CANADA WEST (UPPER CANADA), 8s. currency (about 6s. 7d. sterling) per acre.

These prices do not apply to lands resumed by Government for non-performance of the conditions of settlement on which they were granted under a former system now abolished, nor to lands called Indian Reserves and Clergy Reserves; which three classes are, as well as town and village lots, subject to special valuation.

The size of the lots of country lands is usually 200 acres; but they are sold as frequently by half as whole lots.

The following are the conditions of sale at present in force, as regards land in Canada West:—

1. The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the public documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them.

2. No payment of purchase-money will be received by instalments, but the whole purchase-money, either in money or land scrip issued by the local Government in satisfaction of certain old militia loans, must be paid at the time of sale.

3. On the payment of the purchase-money, the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay.

The receipt thus given not only authorises the purchaser to take immediate possession, but enables him, under the provisions of the Land Act, to maintain legal proceedings against any wrongful possessor or trespasser, as effectually as if the patent deed had issued on the day the receipt is dated.

Government land agents are appointed in the several municipal districts, with full power to sell to the first applicant any of the advertised lands which the return open to public inspection may show to be vacant within their districts.

To persons with sufficient capital for farming, this colony continues to offer great inducements. The improvements of the internal communications have enabled the farmers in the interior to avail themselves of the highest markets for the disposal of their surplus produce.

Nova Scotia.—The public lands are here also sold at a fixed price of 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, payable at once. The smallest regular farm lot contains 100 acres. Any less quantity of land may be had, but the cost would be the same as for 100 acres, viz. £8 15s., the minimum sum for which a deed of grant is issued.

New Brunswick.—The mode of sale in this province is by auction. The upset price is generally about 2s. 6d. sterling (3s. currency), but varies according to situation, &c. Fifty acres is the smallest quantity usually sold. Twenty per cent. discount is allowed for immediate payment. Purchasers have the option of paying in labour on the roads for their lots, but in that case 20s. must be paid down towards the expenses of survey.

Prince Edward Island.—Sale by auction prevails. The upset price was formerly 20s. per acre for wild land, and £10 to £30 per acre for town pasture and river lots. These rates were in 1837 reduced in certain localities on the application of the House of Assembly; and on a renewed application from the same body, the further alterations embodied in the following table were made in 1848:—

Situation of Land.	Quantity of Crown Land remaining unsold.	New upset Prices.
Township No. 15	2,000 acres	2s. per acre
Township No. 16	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 17	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 18	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 19	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 20	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 21	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 22	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 23	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 24	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 25	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 26	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 27	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 28	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 29	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 30	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 31	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 32	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 33	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 34	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 35	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 36	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 37	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 38	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 39	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 40	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 41	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 42	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 43	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 44	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 45	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 46	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 47	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 48	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 49	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 50	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 51	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 52	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 53	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 54	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 55	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 56	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 57	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 58	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 59	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 60	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 61	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 62	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 63	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 64	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 65	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 66	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 67	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 68	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 69	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 70	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 71	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 72	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 73	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 74	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 75	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 76	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 77	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 78	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 79	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 80	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 81	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 82	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 83	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 84	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 85	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 86	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 87	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 88	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 89	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 90	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 91	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 92	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 93	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 94	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 95	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 96	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 97	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 98	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 99	2,000 acres	1s. per acre
Township No. 100	2,000 acres	1s. per acre

Newfoundland.—There exists no official return of the surveyed and available land at the disposal of the Crown in this colony. The available land is estimated at about 2,000,000 acres, of which about 240,000 have been appropriated. By a colonial law, Crown lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price, to be fixed by the Governor, at not less than 2s. per acre. Land exposed to auction more than once, on different days, may afterwards be sold, without further competition, at the upset price. Although the agriculture of the province is in a backward state, there is a demand for labourers, and a small number of artisans and mechanics, and a still larger number of common labourers. Some of these classes

have turned to other means of living, or have sought employment elsewhere. But it may, perhaps, be some time before the extensive field for labour which has existed hitherto in Canada becomes fully re-opened. The agricultural interests, however, are in the meantime in a healthy state; and the settlement and improvement of land, encouraged by fair prices for most kinds of produce, continue to be carried on extensively.

The Immigration Agent does not hold out the prospect of a demand for the labour of emigrants in New Brunswick, during the season of 1850; and there is little demand for additional labour either in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The climate of Australia is generally found to be healthy, but it is marked by great extremes of temperature. Certain districts are affected by hot north-west winds for occasional short periods during the summer; and with droughts, which, however, are only partial, large tracts existing which are altogether free from such visitations. The lands unadapted for wheat cultivation are in general admirably suited for pasturage. The whole island abounds with mineral productions.

The island of Australia Proper embraces four districts: on the south-west, Western Australia; south, South Australia; east, New South Wales; south-east, Victoria; their respective ports being Albany, Adelaide, Sydney, and Port Philip. But the Australian groupe comprises also the adjoining island of Van Diemen's Land, with its towns of Launceston and Hobart Town, and the islands of New Zealand, where there are now six principal settlements—Auckland, Wellington, and New Plymouth, in the Northern Island; in the Southern, Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago.

Western Australia, originally called Swan River, is well watered; the climate healthy and temperate; and the country abounds with natural pasture. Its exemption from droughts gives it a peculiar advantage over the greater portion of the island for agricultural purposes, especially the growth of wool. The territory embraces upwards of twenty millions of acres, about one-twentieth being occupied.

South Australia, containing nearly ten times the area of Western Australia, is for the most part unexplored. Less than one million of acres have as yet been sold in this colony; the great pursuit being sheep-farming, for which the runs are let on lease, and are already covered with upwards of a million sheep. The soil is rich in minerals, and nearly twenty mines are in operation. Coal, however, has not yet been discovered.

New South Wales, the oldest settlement in Australia, presents everywhere an alternation of hill and dale. The staple pursuit is grazing—upwards of one hundred million acres being in occupation, but not two hundred thousand being cultivated. Victoria, lately erected into a separate colony, containing about sixty million acres, is, perhaps, the most attractive and promising of the Australian settlements, being free from the extreme heat of New South Wales, nor affected by the opposite extreme of humidity, like the neighbouring island of Van Diemen's Land. The soil is well adapted for all the branches of agriculture, and is eminently productive.

Van Diemen's Land greatly resembles England in many of its characteristics of soil and climate, and has attained to a higher point of agricultural development than the other Australian Colonies. It presents, however, moral evils which greatly detract from its claims as an Emigration field; and the disproportion of the sexes—48,000 males to 22,000 females—is a disgrace to English legislation and government.

Lastly, the Islands of New Zealand, presenting a surface of 60,000,000 acres, are for the most part admirably fitted for the purposes of colonisation. The climate is unsurpassed in the world; and when steam shall bring this most favoured region within more rapid intercommunication with Europe and America, its rich resources cannot fail to establish it as the commercial emporium of the Pacific. The great drawback hitherto has been its mis-colonisation, partly owing to differences between the New Zealand Company and the Government, and partly to the system adopted by the former, of charging a disproportionate price for their lands, on the plea of remote and problematical improvements.

SALE OF LAND IN AUSTRALIA.

The following are the regulations now in force under the provisions of the Australian Land Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 36, for the disposal of the Waste Lands in the Colonies of New South Wales (including the Sydney and Port Phillip districts, and any other districts that may hereafter be opened), South Australia and Western Australia.

1. All lands are disposed of by sale alone, and must have once at least been exposed to public auction.

2. The lowest upset price will be not less than £1 per acre; but the Government will have power to raise the same by proclamation, though not again to reduce it.

3. The lands are distinguished into three different classes; viz. Town, Suburban, and Country lots.

4. Upon town and suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one-tenth of the whole of the country lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor will have the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price; the country lots on which such power is exercised to be designated "Special Country Lots."

5. Town and suburban lots will in no case be disposed of except by public auction; but country lots which have already been put up to public auction and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price.

6. No lands will be sold by private contract except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one-tenth at least of the whole purchase-money must be paid down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit will be forfeited.

7. Lands will be put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile in extent.

8. As an exception to the general regulations, and subject to certain restrictions laid down in the Australian Land Act, the Governor will have it in his discretion to dispose, by private contract, at a price not less than the lowest upset price for the district, of blocks comprising 20,000 acres or more.

9. Persons will be at liberty to make payments for colonial lands in this country, for which payment or deposit they will receive an order for credit to the same amount in any purchase of land they may effect in the colony, and will have the privilege of naming a proportionate number of emigrants for a free passage, as explained in the next article. The deposits must be made in one or more sums of £100 each at the Bank of England, to the account of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and the depositor must state at the time the colony in which the land is to be selected, and give notice to the Commissioners of the deposit. Upon production of the Bank's receipt for the money, the Commissioners will furnish the depositor with a certificate, stating the amount which he has paid, and entitling him to obtain credit for that sum in any purchase which he may effect in the colony, subject to all rules and regulations in force in the colony at the time such purchase may be made.

10. For every sum of £100 deposited as above, the depositor will be entitled, for six months from the date of payment, to name a number of emigrants for a free passage, not exceeding one per cent. of the whole purchase-money, and to have the same included in the purchase of land. The number of emigrants to be named must be in proportion to the sum deposited, and must be named before the date of the purchase of land. The names of the emigrants must be in writing, and must be signed by the depositor, and must be presented to the Commissioners of the Land and Emigration, who will be at liberty to select the emigrants from the list so presented, and to assign them to the colony in which the land is to be purchased. They are to be subject to the regulations of the Commissioners, and must, in all respects, fall within their general regulations on the selection of labourers. The purchaser and his family cannot receive a free passage under this privilege.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

I. New South Wales.—In a return dated 31st August, 1849, the Immigration Agent at Sydney reports as follows:—

"The demand for labour in New South Wales is, at present, very great. The demand is not only for labourers, but for mechanics, bricklayers, and blacksmiths there is a slight demand in the country districts; but for the superior description of mechanics or tradesmen, who can only find suitable employment in Sydney and other populous towns, there is no demand at all.

"An extensive establishment has now been formed in Sydney for the reception of the orphan immigrants, and arrangements have been made for the education of all unmarried females who may be sent to the colony unaccompanied by friends or relations. There is

a matron in charge of the establishment, under whose care the females will be placed; and they will receive the advice and assistance of a committee, of which I have the honour to be chairman, comprising clergymen of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome, and other members, who, from their official position or general experience, are well qualified to form a correct opinion of the characters of applicants for servants, and to advise immigrants accordingly as to the engagements which it would be most conducive to their interests to accept."

II.—South Australia.—The following is an extract of a return from Mr. Brewer, the Emigration Agent in South Australia, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1848:—

"The demand for labour of every description continues as great as ever, notwithstanding the arrival during the quarter of a larger number of immigrants than during the previous one, but which has not affected the price of wages in the slightest degree; indeed, harvest wages have been higher this year than they have for the last five years." Female servants are specially mentioned as being much in request. The Colonial Secretary, however, in a previous return, remarked that, although no reduction had been effected in the rates of wages by the arrival of immigrants, it must be anticipated that their continued influx may produce a change in this respect; and that it would be well, therefore, in order to prevent the disappointment which would, in such an event, be naturally felt by those who may be induced to emigrate with expectations, founded on the present scale of wages, that they should be warned, before leaving England, of the probability of such a contingency.

The following extract of a despatch from the Governor, dated 30th January, 1849, may be useful to parties in this country:—"Under the impression that the present impulse, extensively prevalent in Great Britain in favour of emigration to South Australia, may very probably not be confined to such persons only as are qualified to succeed as colonists, it is as well, before closing this despatch, to observe that, whilst little fear need be entertained of industrious, steady men and women, accustomed to labour with their own hands, doing well, so long as their influx is regulated by the demand for their services, as safely indicated from time to time by the extent of Crown land sales, emigration to this province is not equally profitable to persons without capital and unaccustomed to manual labour. Gentlemen agriculturists have very seldom, if ever, proved a thriving class. Gentlemen sheep-farmers are at this moment much distressed by the low price of wool, as one probably among other causes. Purchasers of land at public auctions from the Crown, at an upset price of £1 per acre, usually and very readily obtain from 4s. to 7s. per acre for uncultivated land, and proportionately higher rates for land that is fenced; and money-lenders get from £10 to £18 per cent. per annum on good security. Persons not directly engaged in raising their subsistence from their land, find the cost of sustenance about the same as in England, butchers' meat and tea being the only items much cheaper. Wages and the rent of houses are higher; and the return for the expenditure under these heads is less satisfactory than that which is attainable for the same outlay in Great Britain. Those who emigrate in quest of salaried situations, in public or private employment, are usually disappointed."

Young unmarried females who emigrate to South Australia, without friends or relations on board, are, on arriving in the colony, at once removed from the vessel bringing them to a house in Adelaide, where every necessary comfort is in readiness for their reception. They are placed under the immediate control of a matron; and are required to conform to the regulated hours of the establishment, and otherwise to conduct themselves properly.

III. Western Australia.—Steady men, thoroughly acquainted with the various work required on a farm, are sure of finding employment at good wages. Most of this class who originally went out to the colony have become tenants of farms, and in some instances proprietors; their places being now very indifferently supplied by persons either unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits, or wanting in sober and industrious habits. For experienced shepherds there is still a demand. A few good blacksmiths, wheel-wrights, and harness-makers could hardly fail to do well. Female domestic servants are also much wanted.

IV. New Zealand.—It appeared by information from the Immigration Agent at Auckland, that good farm servants acquainted with rearing stock, dairy-women, and respectable female domestic servants, were in request, and that a few shoemakers and tailors were likely to find employment. It is stated in subsequent reports from the agent, that the success of the measures for restoring tranquillity in the colony had tended greatly to increase the demand for labour of the above descriptions, but that it might be fully met by the arrival of the corps of Fencibles and their families, and by the services of the native labourers, who appear to be becoming very useful. Young men of no particular profession, and without capital, invariably fail to procure employment; and even those who have been brought up to mercantile pursuits are equally unsuccessful. Immigrants accustomed to live in towns, such as weavers, &c., are ill adapted for the colony, and real agriculturists are the only class who seem to do well. From October to April is the best season for arriving in New Zealand, and from May to September the least favourable; the colony is very healthy at all seasons, but the weather is boisterous and rainy during the last-mentioned period.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.

Natal, a tract of country on the south-east coast of Africa, embracing an area of nearly 15,000,000 acres, possesses a healthy climate, and, in some degree, combines the advantages of tropical and temperate regions, being adapted not only for the ordinary agricultural operations of the English farmer, but for the growth of coffee, cotton, rice, indigo, and sugar. The townlands are sold by auction at an upset price of 4s. an acre; but special arrangements are made, which have been extensively acted upon, according to which a party depositing £1000 with the Government as the price of 5000 acres, and locating 100 emigrants in the colony, upon allotments of 20 acres each, will receive a return of his deposit, in addition to the balance of 3000 acres of land, and the profit made by the passage of the emigrants to the colony—a system very advantageous to the capitalist who has money enough to cultivate the lands so obtained, but evidently not adapted to the interests of the poorer class of emigrants, unless they can at once dispose of their allotments (which must then find their way at a reduced price into the market) and work for wages in the colony.

1. The unappropriated Crown lands in this colony are sold in freehold, and by public auction only.

2. Unless it is otherwise notified, the upset price will be at the Cape two shillings (2s.) per acre (one acre is about half a morgen), and at Natal four shillings (4s.) per acre; but the Governor, for the time being, will have the power to fix such higher upset price as the locality, or other circumstances, may render expedient, of which due notice will always be publicly given. Lands not sold at auction may afterwards be purchased at the upset price on payment of the whole purchase-money.

3. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers will apply, in writing, to the Secretary to Government respecting the land they wish to have put up for sale, stating in what district it is situated, and as far as practicable, its position, boundaries, and probable extent.

The application, after being recorded in the Colonial Office, will be transmitted to the Surveyor-General, who, if he see no objection to the land being disposed of, will call upon the applicant to deposit with him the probable expense of the survey, which expense will be calculated upon the following tariff, and be borne by the eventual purchaser:—

	£ s. d.
For a piece of ground, and dividing the same into small lots, or even, for the first four lots, each	0 12 0
For any lot beyond that number	0 9 0
For the measurement of any piece of land up to 10 morgen	0 12 0
For every morning above 10 up to 100, per morgen	0 0 3
For 100 morning	1 11 6
For every morgen above 100, as far as 500, per morgen	0 0 1
For 500 morgen	4 4 6
For every morgen above 500, per morgen	0 0 1
For 3000 morgen	14 12 10
For every morgen above the same	0 0 1
For every diagram	0 12 0

4. Should the applicant not become the purchaser, the amount de-

posited by him will be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; but should no sale take place, no refund can be made.

5. Lands offered for sale will be advertised for two months in the *Government Gazette*, at the expiration of which time they will be sold by public auction.

6. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance (with the expenses of the survey, if the purchaser did not make the deposit) within one calendar month from the day of sale; in default of which, the 10 per cent. so paid will be forfeited to the Colonial Treasury.

7. Persons desirous of acquiring Crown lands at the Cape or Natal will be at liberty to make deposits at the Bank of England to the credit of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, upon the same conditions and with the like privileges as are prescribed in the case of the Australian colonies, with this exception, that, for every £100 so paid in, the depositor will be allowed to name for a free passage to the colony seven, instead of five, properly qualified emigrants. The rules affecting the selection of emigrants for the Cape are printed at page 16. These rules will also apply generally to emigrants to Natal, in case they be proposed for a passage by purchasers of land, or in case funds should be provided for carrying on emigration at the public expense. The persons eligible for passages to Natal would be agricultural labourers, mechanics, skilled labourers, and small farmers accustomed to some manual labour, and intending to work for their subsistence. Deposits to the credit of the Commissioners do not exempt the depositors from the payment of survey fees.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Persons of the following classes, if of good character and ability in their callings, are stated to be in demand; viz. agricultural labourers, shepherds, female domestic and farm servants, and a few country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, and masons.

The following extract, relative to the sale of waste lands in the colonies, will be principally interesting to that valuable class of emigrants, who have not simply their labour, but some small capital, to invest.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The lands in this colony are now open for sale. The mode of sale is the same as that adopted in the Australian colonies. The upset price of country lands is, for the present, 8s. per acre. Town lots of half an acre each, and suburban lots of fifty acres each, will be put up at £50. Deposits of purchase-money may be made in this colony, in the mode prescribed for the Australian colonies; but the depositors will be entitled to nominate for a free passage six, instead of five, adult labourers, for every £100 deposited.

WEST INDIES.

In the West Indies, Crown lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price of not less than £1 per acre.

In Antigua and Dominica the smallest lot sold is 40 acres, except in certain localities intended for villages.

In the Bahamas the mode of sale is also by auction, but the Lieutenant-Governor is, from time to time, to name the upset price, which is never to be less than 6s. per acre. Land once exposed to auction may, in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be afterwards sold by private contract, at not less than the upset price of such land. The ordinary size of the lots in the Bahamas is to be twenty acres; but lots of five acres may, if thought expedient, be disposed of.

CEYLON.

In this colony the Crown lands are sold by auction, at an upset price, which is to be fixed by the Governor, but which is not to be less than £1 per acre. Before being exposed to auction, the lands are surveyed by the Government, and duly advertised.

HONG KONG.

The Crown lands will not be alienated in perpetuity, but let on leases, which are to be offered for sale at public auction. The duration of the leases will not exceed 21 years for country lands, intended for purposes of cultivation; but country lands required for erecting residences, and all lands for building purposes, will be let on leases for 75 years, not renewable of right, but at the option of the Government, and on the holder's paying an increased rent. Powers will be reserved, when necessary, for regulating the character of the buildings to be erected in particular situations, and for avoiding the lease, if within a specified time the buildings be not completed or in progress.

The rent to be paid for lands designated as marine, town, or suburban lots, will be determined exclusively by public auction; but leases of country lots, if they have been once exposed to auction and not sold, may be afterwards sold by private agreement, at the upset price.

The Governor will decide whether there is sufficient demand to call for public sales at fixed periods, or whether the leases should only be advertised and brought into the market as they may be applied for.

UNITED STATES.

It would be highly desirable if information equal in minuteness and authenticity to the foregoing, which bears sole reference to the British colonies, could be provided for the advantage of the large class of persons who emigrate to the United States; though it is scarcely to be expected that the British Government should undertake to supply it.

All the lands owned by the United States are surveyed under one system, the general land-office being at Washington, with local offices at Cincinnati for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; at Du Bugue for Wisconsin and Iowa, and at St. Louis for Illinois and Missouri. The lands being surveyed, townships are marked out, of six miles square, or thirty-six miles area; each square mile being a "section" of 640 acres, numbered from 1 to 36, and subdivided again into quarter and half-quarter sections. The lands are then offered for sale at public auction, at a minimum price of a dollar and a quarter, or about 5s. sterling, and the lands not sold at auction may be purchased at any time at the upset price. One section in each township is appropriated as an endowment for educational purposes.

Although the United States is yet possessed of thousands of square miles of territory, it appears that the quantity of available land in each district is being rapidly appropriated. The standard lands are corn-lands for food, and coal lands for minerals. Corn-lands, being bottom lands, form a small proportion of the whole; and of the coal-fields not much is yet accessible to markets. Thus, improved farms in New York and Pennsylvania are often sold at 100 dollars an acre, and the cleared farm-lands of Ohio will soon command that price. In 1848 the white population was about eighteen millions. The increase is about 34 per cent., or 6,000,000, and the average immigration 250,000; and three-fourths of the whole population devoting themselves to agriculture, we may readily conceive the enormous encroachments which this rapidly-increasing population is yearly making upon the wilderness. In 1848, accordingly, the total quantity of lands entered for sale, or applied for public purposes, was nearly five millions of acres; of these, nearly two millions were Government sales, and more than two million acres were allotments to the Mexican soldiers—being upwards of four million acres entered for use and settlement!

For the purposes of this compendium it is only necessary to offer a brief sketch of the qualities of the principal available portions of the Union as an Emigration field. These are chiefly in the Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, the upper sections of the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the lately annexed district of Texas.

Indiana, lying to the south of Lake Michigan, possesses the peculiar advantage of ready transport for produce by a fine system of rivers, flowing into Lake Huron or the Ohio, and affording ample outlets to various markets. The extent of the pork trade of Indiana is indicated by the circumstance that the annual slaughter of hogs for market reaches nearly 200,000 head.

Of Illinois, about two-thirds is prairie land, annually swept over by fire, which destroys the grass, and leaves a deposit of ashes to enrich the soil. Vast ranges of a mixed land, uniting forest and prairie, locally distinguished as "barrens," are to be found in these western districts, and are well adapted for all kinds of produce. Illinois possesses coal-fields, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal affords great facilities for the development of agriculture.

Missouri possesses a remarkable diversity of soil, undulating ranges alternating with alluvial bottoms, and abounding in beds of minerals

and natural manure. The country north of the Missouri has been called the Garden of the West—picturesque in scenery, and adapted for every species of agricultural enterprise.

Wisconsin, which is one vast, undulating plain, in the vicinity of the great lakes, is remarkable for the purity of the air and water and the healthiness of the climate, and possesses great river and lake facilities.

The other western districts present features very similar to those of the States here touched upon; and it will be found that accident or peculiar circumstances are more apt to determine the choice of a settler, than any striking natural superiority of one of these tracts over another. The lately-acquired state of Texas begins to attract many enterprising settlers, in consequence of the peculiar facilities it presents for economical cultivation, consisting for the most part of vast regions of wild-flower prairie, the removal of which (by fire) exposes a surface and soil of wonderful productiveness.

To describe the United States as a field of emigration and enterprise would require a space equal to that required for all the British colonies. It may suffice here to say, generally, that the great fortunes which have been made by land investments in the United States, have been the result, in most cases, of a combined energy and speculative foresight, which is not possessed by the majority of settlers: by purchasing lands as near to the centres of civilization as economy and prudence will permit; partially clearing these, submitting in the meantime to the hardships of a rude life; and in the course of a year or two disposing of them at enhanced prices to new-comers or less adventurous spirits. Such a mode of life is unsuitable as it would be distasteful to men accustomed to rely much upon society for their enjoyments. To these, the more cultivated and civilized States of New York and Massachusetts will present altogether disproportionate attractions; and they must be content with the advantages presented in such districts—advantages hardly to be earned by the small capitalist, now, in any part of the mother country—of a fair and well-assured field of fortune.

The following statements, derived from a small pamphlet recently issued, throw considerable light upon the prospects of the humbler classes, who prefer to become the citizens of that great and growing republic, rather than to cast their lot in the colonies of their parent State. The pamphlet bears the title "Nine Years in America," by Thomas Mooney, a traveller for several years in the United States of America, the Canadas, and other British provinces, in a series of letters to his cousin, Patrick Mooney, a farmer in Ireland." The writer's politics are extreme, his dislike of England is considerable, and his predilections in favour of the United States, in every particular, political and social, are so broadly stated as to betray the partizan in every line. The statements will, therefore, be taken with a full allowance for his enthusiasm and his prejudice; though, to the bulk of the Irish emigrants, for whom they are intended, they will, doubtless, be received with full confidence. Irish emigrants must, ultimately, prosper in the United States, if the emigrants of past years can afford, as they do, to transmit annually for the benefit of their poorer brethren left behind, the magnificent sum of one million sterling:—

"The New World," says Mr. Mooney, "has become to the present European generation an object of the deepest interest. Every third man in Europe, who labours for his living, is dissatisfied with his condition, and would emigrate to the New World if he knew how to get a living there—if he were tolerably certain that he could obtain there good health, a reward for his labour, a return for his capital, security for his person, and education for his children.

"Now, all these a man of industrious sober habits can obtain, to a liberal extent, in this New World—to a greater extent, indeed, than the majority of men can obtain them in Europe."

"The American farmer, Patrick, never pays any rent. When he takes a farm, he buys it for ever. If it be what is called 'wild land,' he pays the Government about five British shillings an acre; and if he has no money on his first settling, it makes little matter, provided the land be not taken up, or 'entered' by another. He goes on cultivating in perfect confidence, giving notice to the nearest Government office. Two, three, or possibly seven years may pass over before he is called upon to pay the purchase-money. Even then, if he should be so unfortunate as not to be able to discharge the claim, he still has a 'squatter's right'; and if another man has the hardihood, in face of public opinion, to buy his farm over his head, then the buyer must allow him for his 'improvements,' according to the valuation of twelve sworn men.

"In the State of Wisconsin, there has recently been enacted a law, denominated 'The Homestead Exemption Law,' which is, in my humble opinion, the wisest law ever yet adopted by any nation to preserve the industrious from the machinations of the idle, and prevent the process of the pauper manufacture. It is this:—A farmer buys and cultivates a farm; it may be large or small, 40 or 500 acres. He traffics and trades with the world, and in the course of time becomes unfortunate; his creditors come down upon his property with their executions; but this law interposes to an extent sufficient to prevent the unfortunate farmer becoming a pauper. It reserves from the grasp of the law the homestead; that is, the farmer's house, barn, stables, ploughs, oxen, waggons, farm-horses, cows, pigs, poultry, furniture, and forty acres of the land nearest to his dwelling."

"The Wisconsin homestead law has lately been adopted by two of the old States, viz. Vermont and New Hampshire, and will, I am persuaded, be adopted by the other free States.

"Should you purchase what is called an 'improved farm,' that is, one on which a house, barn, stables, &c., have been erected, and some portion of the land cleared and cultivated, here the price of the whole is agreed upon, some portion of the purchase-money is paid down, the balance is left due under the security of a mortgage, at an annual interest of six, seven, or eight per cent., and is paid by easy yearly instalments.

"The 'wild land' is generally better and fresher than the 'improved farms,' and is to be found in the greatest abundance in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, where there are millions and millions of acres yet to be sold, at five British shillings an acre, for ever, free of all rent, rate, tax, or tribute of any sort, save the small tax necessary for roads, schools, and local government. The land is laid off in squares, as follows:—

A township is ten square miles, or	6400 acres.
A section is one square mile, or	640 acres.
A half section is half a square mile, or	320 acres.
A quarter of a section is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square mile, or	160 acres.
A farm is	80 acres.
A half farm is	40 acres.

The smallest quantity of land which the Government agent will enter is forty acres. This land is quite as good as any in America, and can be obtained, colonized, and cultivated to a high state of perfection by the Irish.

"I would caution men of capital against buying 'improved farms' on their first arrival in America. Be at least a year in the country before you invest money in either land, house, or ship; and then look very sharply after title.

"The food of the American farmer, mechanic, or labourer, is the best, I believe, enjoyed by any similar classes in the whole world. At every meal there is meat, or fish, or both; indeed, I think the women, children, and sedentary classes eat too much meat for their own good health. However, it is an error on the right side, easily cured when discovered. The breakfast of the common people is made up of coffee or tea, fish, meat, butter, bread, potatoes, all on the table. Dinner: meat and fish, potatoes, bread, pies made of apples or berries of all sorts, Indian pudding. Supper: Tea, meat, bread, hot cakes, &c.

"This kind of diet, or 'board,' with lodging and washing, can be had in the 'mechanics' boarding-houses,' in any of the cities of America (except those in the south), at two and a half dollars a week (11s. British) for men, and one dollar and a half (6s. 6d. British) for women. In the western States the same board and lodging can be had by the same classes for two dollars (8s. 6d. British) a week for men, and one dollar for women. In the southern cities board is nearly double these rates.

"In so wide a breadth of country as the United States, which embraces so many climates, from the frigid to torrid, it would be surprising indeed if some of those who come out from the moderate temperatures of England, Ireland, or Scotland, did not complain of the change. I have lived in all climates, and, except in New Orleans, never experienced a day's sickness in any. The south must be avoided

during the summer by all those from the British Isles, until well acclimated: *temperate habits* will preserve you elsewhere.

"From all these causes the value of common manual labour is higher in the United States than in any other part of the world. The average value of a common uneducated labourer is 80 cents (3s. 4d.) a day; * of educated or mechanical labour, 125 to 200 cents (5s. to 8s.) a day; of female labour, 40 cents (1s. 8d.) a day. Against meat, flour, vegetables, and groceries, at one-third less than they rate in Great Britain and Ireland; against clothing, house-rent, and fuel, at about equal; against public taxes, at about three-fourths less; and a certainty of employment, and the facility of acquiring houses and lands, and education for children, a hundred to one greater. The farther you penetrate into the country, Patrick, the higher in general will you find the value of labour, and the cheaper the price of all kinds of living."

"It is true, a great deal of vice is found in the American cities of the large class, and this vice is represented at the press by some bad newspapers. Where the human mind is working with such intensity, it is not surprising that its grosser sensations should find an audible articulation in the public din. We cannot expect that any system, either religious or political, or both combined, can purify humanity completely from its natural grossness; yet it cannot be denied that the number of criminals and paupers in the United States are less in proportion to the whole population than are found in any other nation in the world.† The paupers in the whole United States are under 50,000, scarcely one of whom is to be found begging in the streets.‡ The great bulk of paupers are found in the almshouses of the seaboard cities (named below), and in the large and dense manufacturing towns; the majority formed by the deposit from emigration, or the excrescence of the factories, or the dregs of intemperance. These are fed in the almshouses by a tax on the citizens; and the most of this pauper crowd are Irish—the unfortunate appendages of the great annual immigration from that country. In the interior, the paupers bear but the merest fraction to the rest of the inhabitants. I have never found more than some 40 or 50 paupers in the *sole* almshouse of a town of eight or ten thousand inhabitants; and in the country or farming districts, not over a dozen old people in the almshouse, and these almost supported by their own cultivation of the almshouse farm.

"The Americans have no colonies, no penal settlements. No one is 'transported,' as you understand it, Patrick. All criminals are put to profitable labour in the prisons, and the prisons are fitted up as great factories, with steam-engines, or water-wheels, which move machinery for making all kinds of articles, whether of clothing, house-furnishing, or machinery. If a criminal, on his entering prison, knows no trade, he is quickly taught one there. He is allowed the privilege of choosing the trade he will work at; but at some trade he must be employed from the first day of his imprisonment to the day of his liberation. The prisons are, from this arrangement, a source of profit to the State, instead of a burden; and are, moreover, a species of model mechanical school in the district where they are located.

"In the great agricultural states few farmers ever lock their doors at night. A robbery of a house is an event. I heard only of one robbery of the public mail in all my travels, and that was by a post-master. In the dense seaboard cities, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, there are robbers and murderers, as we find them in Paris, London, or Dublin."

Mr. Mooney concludes his first letter, in which these glowing counts of the Western Paradise are given to the world, with the following brief summary of the state of politics in the Republic:—

"You will find in America, Patrick, political parties existing, opposed to each other, as the political parties of Ireland are, or those of England and France. While I would advise you to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic as soon as convenient after you arrive, I would caution you against taking any part in the politics of the country until you are in it a few years. You must be five years in the States before you can vote; but, in the far western states, a year's residence and the oath of allegiance enables you to vote for many of the state officers and members. The great question of the United States now is the abolition of slavery. The abolition is almost universally admitted as necessary, but the mode of abolishing is the great question of difficulty. The other parties in the Republic deserve a notice.

"The *Free-soiler* represents the idea that the land, like the air and water, having been created by God for the use of man, should not be bought, sold, or rented. Were this so, they contend, no man would have more than he and his sons could cultivate, and each man would have enough. This party are urging the Government to concede farms to all *bona fide* settlers, without price or rent; and they are making way in the Union. The state of Wisconsin has partly embodied their idea in the 'homestead law.'

"The *Locofoco* represents the idea of complete free-trade in everything made by the hands of man, or produced from the earth, or the results of the chase or fisheries. The expenses of the Government to be defrayed by a direct property and poll tax; neither a national debt to be created, nor bank paper fabricated; and a wide distribution of power among the people.

"The *Democrat* is a sort of extinct term.

"The *Whig* represents a manufacturing and commercial idea, with protection for capital invested in particular enterprises, a big national bank, and concentration. The Whigs, owing to splits among the other parties at the last election, have carried their favourite candidate, General Taylor, to the Presidential chair; but the other parties have a decided majority in both Houses of the Legislature against him.

"Now, Patrick, I have opened to your view a glance at the people among whom you are about to begin a new life.

"I return to Ireland for a while, to scatter the seeds of thought among my countrymen. Sir Walter Raleigh, an Englishman of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought from America, three hundred years ago, a pocket-full of potatoes, which he planted in those islands: they grew, multiplied, and became at last the chief food of the people. I hope to scatter far more valuable plants in the land—plants that will invigorate and illumine the minds of the Irish."

It would appear that very few out of the vast army of Irish and other emigrants that proceed to the United States, or the British Colonies, go out as mere adventurers, without some knowledge of the country, or their chances of doing well, when they get there. The sums received by them before they leave this country are sufficient proofs that they have prosperous friends upon the other side; and it is to be presumed that the friends who send them money, do not avoid sending them advice, and giving them full information, to the best of their means, as to their movements upon arrival.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

We now proceed to detail the process of emigration, beginning with the arrival of the emigrants at Liverpool, the great port of intercourse with the United States. In the annexed illustrations, our Artists have portrayed the principal incidents that occur in port—from the arrival of the family to their final departure from the Mersey. The first care of the emigrants, if their passage have not been previously paid for them by their kind friends in New York, is to pay their passage-money, and make the best bargain they can with the passenger-brokers. The competition in this trade is very great, and fares, accordingly, vary from day to day, and even from hour to hour, being sometimes as high as £5 per passenger in the steerage, and sometimes as low as £3 10s.

All persons contracting to convey passengers to North America are required to take out a license; and, under the new act, have also to give bonds by themselves and two sureties to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to the amount of £200. There are at present twenty-one licensed passenger-brokers in Liverpool. The following list appears in the *Liverpool Journal*:—George Percival, representing the house of Messrs. Harden and Co.;

* A cent is an American copper coin of the same size and value of an English halfpenny. The American dollar is worth one hundred cents; an English shilling is worth 24 cents. The English sovereign is worth 484 cents.

† The whole number of criminals in prison in the United States is under 6000.

‡ In New York, the great *entrepôt* of the Republic, the average number of paupers in the almshouse is 4000, in Boston, 2000; Philadelphia, 2500; Baltimore, 1200. The total population of these four cities is 1,000,000.



THE DEPARTURE.

Wilson, representing Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson, 55, Waterloo-road; Daniel P. Mitchell, representing Messrs. Train and Co.; Josiah Thompson, representing Messrs. Grimshaw and Co., 11, Gores-piazas; J. T. Crook, 2, Tower-chambers, Old Churchyard, and 115, Waterloo-road; George Saul, 36, Waterloo-road; J. W. Shaw, 90, Waterloo-road; Robert Dunn, 1, Cook-street; Orson Pratt, 15, Wilton-street; Thomas Elliott, 11, Waterloo-road; W. Robinson, 48, Waterloo-road; William Tapscott, Regent-road; Frederick Sabell, 28, Moorfields; Eleazar Jones, 25, Union-street; G. C. Beckett, 116, Waterloo-road; J. S. Holmes, 120, Waterloo-road; D. O'Donovan, 117, Waterloo-road; Edward Matthew Norris, 6, Regent-road; William Russel Grace, 120, Waterloo-road; Thomas Lockhart, 192, Great Howard-street; William Maume, 6, Regent-road; and Michael M'Donnell, 47, Union-street.

Amongst these twenty-one, says the *Liverpool Journal*, are the

names of parties well known in Liverpool, of high honour and strict integrity; but, on the other hand, it must be confessed that there are some to whom this character will not apply; and Lieut. Hodder, the Government Emigration Agent, whose duty it is to see the poor emigrant protected, and the act carried out, is, with his officers, kept in a state of constant combativeness. If a summons be taken out, the chances are ten to one but that the poor people whom it was intended to victimise are treated with; and, to save the exposure which would otherwise result, the case is compromised at any price. The magistrates may, for any irregularity or delinquency, withdraw a licence—a power sometimes exercised; but no cases are yet on record of the forfeiture of a bond.

The walls of Liverpool are thoroughly placarded with the notices of the days of sailing of the various packets, for which the above firms act as passenger-brokers, and set forth in large letters the excellent

qualities of such well-known and favourite packets as the *Yorkshire*, the *New World*, the *Isaac Webb*, the *West Point*, the *Constitution*, the *Isaac Wright*, the *London*, the *Star of the West*, the *Queen of the West*, and scores of others. The average number of steerage passengers that can be accommodated in these fine vessels (which are mostly owned in New York) is 400; but some of them, such as the *Isaac Webb*, can comfortably make room for double that number.

After the emigrant has chosen the ship by which he will sail, and perhaps run the gauntlet through scores of designing and unscrupulous "man-catchers"—a class of persons who get a commission from the passenger-brokers for each emigrant that they bring to the office—his next duty is to present himself with his family at the

MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

By the terms of the New Passenger Act, 12 & 13 Vict., c. 33,



QUARTER-DECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—THE ROLL-CALL.



THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

no passenger-ship is allowed to proceed until a medical practitioner appointed by the emigration office of the port shall have inspected the medicine-chest and passengers, and certified that the medicines, &c. are sufficient, and that the passengers are free from contagious disease. The master, owner, or charterer of the ship is bound to pay the medical inspector the sum of £1 sterling for every 100 persons thus inspected. When the emigrant and his family have undergone this process, their passage-ticket is stamped, and they have nothing further to do, until they go on board, but to make their own private arrangements and provide themselves with outfits, or with such articles of luxury or necessity as they may desire over and above the ship's allowance. All persons who may be discovered to be affected with any infectious disease, either at the original port of embarkation or at any port in the United Kingdom into which the vessel may subsequently put, are to be re-landed, with those members of their families, if any, who may be dependent on them, or unwilling to be separated from them, together with their clothes and effects. Passengers re-landed are entitled to receive back their passage-money, which may be recovered from the party to whom it was paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, by summary process, before two or more justices of the peace.

THE EMBARKATION.

The scene in the Waterloo Dock, at Liverpool, where all the American sailing packets are stationed, is at all times a very busy one; but, on the morning of the departure of a large ship, with a full complement of emigrants, it is peculiarly exciting and interesting. The passengers have undergone inspection, and many of them have taken up their quarters on board for twenty-four hours previously, as they are entitled to do by the terms of the act of Parliament. Many of them bring, in addition to the boxes and trunks containing their worldly wealth, considerable quantities of provisions, although it must be confessed that the scale fixed by the Government to be supplied to them by the ship is sufficiently liberal to keep in health and comfort all among them, who, in their ordinary course of life, were not accustomed to animal food. The following is the scale, in addition to any provisions which the passengers may themselves bring:—

3 quarts of water daily.	
2½ lb. of bread or biscuit (not inferior)	
to navy biscuit)	
1 lb. wheat flour	} per week. To be issued in advance, and not less often than twice a week.
5 lb. oatmeal	
2 lb. rice	
2 oz. tea	
½ lb. sugar	
½ lb. molasses	

5 lb. of good potatoes may, at the option of the master, be substituted for 1 lb. of oatmeal or rice; and in ships sailing from Liverpool, or from Irish or Scotch ports, oatmeal may be substituted, in equal quantities, for the whole or any part of the issues of rice.

Vessels carrying as many as 100 passengers must be provided with

a seafaring person to act as passengers' cook, and also with a proper cooking apparatus. A convenient place must be set apart on deck for cooking, and a proper supply of fuel shipped for the voyage. The whole to be subject to the approval of the emigration officer.

DANCING BETWEEN DECKS.

The scenes that occur between decks on the day before the sailing of a packet, and during the time that a ship may be unavoidably detained in dock, are not generally of a character to impress the spectator with the idea of any great or overwhelming grief on the part of the emigrants at leaving the old country. On the contrary, all is bustle, excitement, and merriment. The scene represented by our Artist, of a party of emigrants, male and female, dancing between decks—to the music of the violin—played for their amusement, by some of their fellow-passengers, is not a rare one. Sometimes a passenger is skilful upon the Irish bagpipe, and his services are freely asked and freely given for the gratification of his countrymen and countrywomen—not simply while in dock, but, according to the reports of captains and others, during the whole voyage. Any person who can play the violin—the flute—the pipe, or any other instrument, becomes of interest and importance to the passengers, and is kept in constant requisition for their amusement. The youngest child and the oldest man in the ship are alike interested; and grey-headed men and women are frequently to be seen dancing with as much delight, if not with as much vigour, as if seventeen, not seventy, was the number that would most nearly express their age.

But, as the hour of departure draws nigh, the music ceases. Too many fresh arrivals take place every moment, and the decks become too much encumbered with luggage to admit of the amusement. Although notice of the day and hour of departure may have been given for weeks previously, there are a large class of persons—not confined to emigrants, it may be observed *en passant*—who never will be punctual, and who seem to make it a point of duty and conscience to postpone everything to the last moment, and to enjoy the excitement of being within a few minutes or even moments of losing their passage. These may be seen arriving in flushed and panting detachments, driving donkey-carts laden with their worldly stores, to the gangway at the ship's side. It often happens that the gangway has been removed before their arrival, in which case their only chance is to wait until the ship reaches the dock-gate, when their boxes, bales, barrels, and bundles are actually pitched into the ship, and men, women, and children have to scramble up among the rigging, amid a screaming, a swearing, and a shouting perfectly alarming to listen to. Not unfrequently a box or a barrel falls overboard, and sometimes a man or a woman shares the same fate, but is speedily re-saved by men in a small



SEARCHING FOR STOWAWAYS.

boat, that follows in the wake of this ship for the purpose, until she have finally cleared the dock.

THE DEPARTURE.

There are usually a large number of spectators at the dock-gates to witness the final departure of the noble ship, with its large freight of human beings. It is an interesting and impressive sight; and the most callous and indifferent can scarcely fail, at such a moment, to form cordial wishes for the pleasant voyage and safe arrival of the emigrants, and for their future prosperity in their new home. As the ship is towed out, hats are raised, handkerchiefs are waved, and a loud and long-continued shout of farewell is raised from the shore, and cordially responded to from the ship. It is then, if at any time, that the eyes of the emigrants begin to moisten with regret at the thought that they are looking for the last time at the old country—that country which, although, in all probability, associated principally with the remembrance of sorrow and suffering, of semi-starvation, and a constant battle for the merest crust necessary to support existence, is, nevertheless, the country of their fathers, the country of their childhood, and consecrated to their hearts by many a token. The last look, if known to be the last, is always sorrowful, and refuses, in most instances, to see the wrong and the suffering, the error and the misery, which may have impelled the one who takes it, to venture from the old into the new, from the tried into the untried path, and to recommence existence under new auspices, and with new and totally different prospects.

"Farewell, England! Blessings on thee—
Stern and niggard as thou art.
Harshly, mother, thou hast used me,
And my bread thou hast refused me:
But 'tis agony to part!"

is doubtless the feeling uppermost in the mind of many thousands of the poorer class of English emigrants at the moment when the cheers of the spectators and of their friends on shore proclaim the instant of departure from the land of their birth. Even in the case of the Irish emigrants, a similar feeling—though possibly less intense—can scarcely fail to be excited. Little time, however, is left to them to indulge in these reflections. The ship is generally towed by a steam-tug five or ten miles down the Mersey; and during the time occupied in traversing these ten miles, two very important ceremonies have to be gone through: the first is "the Search for Stowaways;" and the second is the "Roll-call of the Passengers."

THE SEARCH FOR STOWAWAYS.

The practice of "stowing away," or hiding about a vessel until after the passage tickets have been collected, in order to procure, by



DANCING BETWEEN DECKS.

this fraudulent means, a free passage across the Atlantic, is stated to be very common to ships leaving London and Liverpool for the United States. The "stowaways" are sometimes brought on board concealed in trunks or chests, with air-holes to prevent suffocation. Sometimes they are brought in barrels, packed up to their chins in salt, or biscuits, or other provisions, to the imminent hazard of their lives. At other times they take the chance of hiding about the ship, under the bedding, amid the confused luggage of the other passengers, and in all sorts of dark nooks and corners between decks. Hence, it becoming expedient to make a thorough search of the vessel before the steam-tug has left her, in order, that, if any of these unhappy intruders be discovered, they may be taken back to port and brought before the magistrate, to be punished for the fraud which they have attempted. As many as a dozen stowaways have sometimes been discovered in one ship; and cases have occurred, though not frequently, of men, women, and young boys, having been taken dead out of the barrels or chests in which they had concealed themselves, to avoid payment of £3 or £4 passage money. When the ship is fairly out, the search for stowaways is ordered. All the passengers are summoned upon the quarter-deck, and there detained until the search has been completed in every part of the ship. The captain, mate, or other officer, attended by the clerk of the passenger broker, and as many of the crew as may be necessary for the purpose, then proceed below, bearing masked lanterns or candles, and armed with long poles, hammers, chisels, &c., that they may not only rummage and poke into dark places, but that they may break open suspicious-looking chests and barrels. Occasionally the pole is said to be tipped with a sharp nail, to aid the process of discovery in dark nooks; and sometimes the man armed with the hammer hammers the bed-clothes, in order that if there be a concealed head underneath, its owner may make the fact known, and thus avoid a repetition of the blows. If a stowaway be concealed in a barrel, it is to be presumed that he has been placed with his head uppermost, and the searchers, upon this hint, whenever they have a suspicion, deliberately proceed to turn the barrel bottom upwards—a process which never fails, after a short time, if the suspicion be well founded, to elicit an unmistakable cry for release. Although this search is invariably made with the utmost care, it is not always effectual in discovering the delinquent; and instances have occurred in which no less than eight, ten, or even a larger number, including both men and women, have made their appearance after the vessel has been two or three days at sea. Some captains used to make it a rule to behave with great severity, if not cruelty, to these unfortunates; and instances are related of their having caused them to be tarred and feathered, or to walk the decks through the cold nights with nothing on but their shirts: but this inhumanity does not now appear to be practised. As there is a great deal of dirty work that must be done on ship-board, the stowaways are pressed into that service, and compelled to make themselves useful, if not agreeable. They are forced, in fact, to work their passage out, and the most unpleasant jobs are imposed upon them. After due search for them in every corner of the ship, the next ceremony, that of the

ROLL-CALL.

is commenced. This is one that occupies a considerable space of time, especially in a large ship, containing seven or eight hundred emigrants. The passengers—those in the state cabin excepted—being all assembled upon the quarter-deck, the clerk of the passenger-broker, accompanied by the ship's surgeon, and aided in the preservation of order by the crew, proceeds to call for the tickets. The clerk, or man in authority, usually stands upon the rail, or other convenient elevation on the quarter-deck, so that he may be enabled to see over the heads of the whole assemblage—usually a very motley one—comprising people of all ages, from seven weeks to seventy years. A double purpose is answered by the Roll-call—the verification of the passenger-list, and the medical inspection of the emigrants, on behalf of the captain and owners. The previous inspection on the part of the Governor was for the purpose of preventing the risk of contagious disease on board. The inspection on the part of the owners is for a different object.

The ship has to pay a poll-tax of one dollar and a-half per passenger to the State of New York; and if any of the poor emigrants are helpless and deformed persons, the owners are fined in the sum of seven or five dollars for bringing them, and are compelled to enter in a bond to the city of New York that they will not become a burden upon the public. To obviate this risk, the medical officer of the ship passes them under inspection; and if there be a pauper cripple among the number who cannot give security that he has friends in America to take charge of him on arrival, and provide for him afterwards, the captain may refuse to take him.

The business of verification and inspection generally occupies from two to four hours, according to the number of emigrants on board; and, during its progress, some noteworthy incidents occasionally arise. Sometimes an Irishman, with a wife and eight or ten children, who may have only paid a deposit of his passage-money, attempts to evade the payment of the balance, by pleading that he has not a farthing left in the world, and trusting that the ship will rather take him out to New York for the sum already paid, than incur the trouble of putting him on shore again with his family. Sometimes a woman may have included in her passage ticket an infant at the breast, and may be seen, when her name is called, panting under the weight of a strapping boy of eight or nine years of age, whom she is holding to her bosom as if he were really a suckling. Sometimes a youth of nineteen, strong and big as a man, has been entered as under twelve, in order to get across to America for half the fare of an adult; and sometimes a whole family are without any tickets, and have come on board in the hope that, amid the confusion which they imagine will be attendant upon the congregation of so many hundred people in a ship, they may manage to evade notice, and slip down unperceived amid those whose documents are found *en règle*. These cases, as they occur, are placed on one side; and those who have duly paid their passage money, and produced their tickets, are allowed to pass down and take possession of their berths. Those who have not paid, either in whole or in part, and who are either unable or unwilling to satisfy the claim against them, are then transferred on board the tug, with bag and baggage, to be reconveyed to port. Those who have money, and who have attempted a fraud, generally contrive, after many lamentations about their extreme poverty, to produce the necessary funds, which, in the shape of golden sovereigns, are not unfrequently found to be safely stitched amid the rags of petticoats, coats, and unmentionable garments. Those who have really no money, and who cannot manage to appeal to the sympathy of the crowd for a small subscription to help them to the New World, must resign themselves to their fate, and remain in the poverty from which they seek to free themselves, until they are able to raise the small sum necessary for their emancipation. The stowaways, if any, are ordered to be taken before the magistrates; and all strangers and interlopers being safely placed in the tug, the emigrant ship is left to herself. May all prosperity attend her living freight!

"Far away—oh, far away—
We seek a world o'er the ocean spray!
We seek a land across the sea,
Where bread is plenty and men are free.
The sails are set, the breezes swell—
England, our country, farewell! farewell!"

GLACIERS OF THE HIMALAYA.—Lieutenant R. Strachey, Bengal Engineers, has communicated to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, N.S. No. 8, a paper, descriptive of the Glaciers of the Findar and Kujineer rivers, in the Kumaon, Himalaya. He is also fully satisfied of the actual existence of many other glaciers, both from accounts of residents and visitors, and from his own observation. Lieut. Strachey therefore concludes that in the Himalaya, as in the Alps, almost every valley that descends from the ranges covered with perpetual snow has at its head a true glacier.

THE RIGHT LEG.—Having noticed that this limb was more frequently the seat of accidents than the left in the wards, I made the comparison accurately, at one time, of those in the house, and found that of sixteen simple and compound fractures and amputations of the leg or thigh, thirteen were in the right, and but three in the left limb. If a hypothesis were allowed, possibly the fact might be explained on the idea that it is, in this country, chiefly from recklessness and overhaste that accidents occur; the 'best foot forward' suffering the most injury.—*Dr. Hartshorne, in American Journal of Med. Sciences.*

It is estimated that upwards of 30,000 children in the United States have, within the last fifty years, been christened George Washington.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

The great interest which attaches to the debate in the House of Commons last week, on the Foreign Policy of the Government, as well on account of the important questions at issue, viz. the future policy of the British Government in its relations with the Governments of other States, and the existence of the present administration, as also on account of the great ability and force of argument displayed by the principal speakers, calls for as full a notice of the discussion as our limits admit; and we therefore reproduce in a form somewhat reduced the chief speeches delivered on this remarkable occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

The adjourned debate on Foreign Policy was resumed from Tuesday by Sir J. WALSH, who reiterated many of the objections previously urged against Lord Palmerston, charging him with propagandism, and with having undertaken the advocacy of Jacobinical principles throughout Europe. Enlarging especially upon the incidents attending Lord Minto's mission, he stigmatised the foreign policy of the Government as tending to foster disturbance and discontent throughout the populations of Europe, and to place England under a universal ban of isolation and suspicion among all the powers of the civilised world.

Sir H. VERNER showed, from private communications, that the legal and constitutional state of Greece had fallen into deplorable anarchy; and that the only means of obtaining redress for English subjects was by the stern interposition of their own Government. The precedent now set would be of extensive value in our commercial relationship with other countries, as proving that the protection of the British Crown was extended over all its loyal subjects.

Sir R. INGLIS acknowledged that he might have approved of the particular line taken by the Government with respect to Greece, but refused to affirm the whole course of their foreign policy, and reprobated the unconstitutional maxim which he said had been enunciated by Lord J. Russell, in repudiating not merely submission, but even responsibility, to the verdict of the House of Lords. This, he said, was recognising in England the single chamber system which they had confessed to be so imperfect for the colonies. Conceding the ability of Lord Palmerston's defence on Tuesday night, the general integrity of his motives, and the special debt which the anti-slavery cause owed to his advocacy, he yet felt himself reluctantly forced to withhold his vote from the approving resolution now proposed for their adoption.

The Marquis of GRANBY noticed one or two *lacunæ* in the reply of the Foreign Secretary to the charges brought against him. He reviewed with much minuteness the foreign policy of the Government, characterising it as a policy of interference, which, for the sake of promulgating certain political dogmas, encountered the risk of rebuff, and sacrificed the dignity of the nation.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH enforced the importance of a decision for which every nation of Europe was anxiously waiting; maintaining that if a vote of the Peers was founded on error, the Commons was entitled to reverse it; but if not, not. He contended that an impartial application of the rules laid down with respect to Greece by Lord Palmerston would render the British Government at home responsible for the depredations committed by a London pickpocket upon the subject of a foreign country. Believing that no amount of taxation would suffice to provide the fleets and armies necessary to support such a principle, the hon. Baronet argued that whenever an Englishman consented to live abroad, even if under a despotic or barbarian government, he should accept, as an inevitable consequence of his choice, all the chances of suffering under arbitrary acts or subversive tribunals of the country he had selected. He objected to make England the universal pedagogue of constitutionalism, and believed that the only legitimate political influence which this country should exert over others was that of example without interference. Contemplating the contingencies of resignation or dissolution offered as the consequence of an anti-ministerial vote, he relied upon the force of public opinion to check any monopolist tendencies in their proximate successors, and, as a supporter of triennial Parliaments, could not look with disapprobation upon the dismissal of a House which had already completed its third year of legislation. With regret, as approving their domestic policy, but with a conscientious opinion in his own integrity, he should vote against the resolution of the hon. member for Sheffield.

Mr. SNAPE ADAMS expressed his conviction that the policy of the Foreign Secretary had received the approbation of the public at home, and was calculated to preserve the dignity of England and the safety of her subjects abroad.

Mr. S. HERBERT referred to some paragraphs omitted, as he stated, from the published despatches to show that the Foreign Secretary had been influenced by those personal motives and jealousies which he had in his speech so indignantly denied. In Spain his interference had produced disgust, which culminated in the expulsion of the British ambassador, and upon the long-delayed accommodation of matters, the restoration of good understanding was acknowledged in an unenviable missive accepted by the Spanish government only as being the least insolent out of several, of which the drafts were submitted to him. Following the detail of some miscellaneous transactions in Austria and Papal Italy, and dwelling upon the alleged suppression of Prince Metternich's despatch, the hon. member pronounced his own reluctance to sanction with a vote of approval such attorney-like proceedings.

Sir G. GREY recognised in the indignation with which the House had received the allegations against the personal and official integrity of Lord Palmerston the just effect of his own able defence delivered in the previous debate. Declaring that the question turned upon principles and not upon particulars, the right hon. Baronet nevertheless referred to and again related the renewed charges founded upon the suppressed Austrian despatch and the misinterpreted letters of Baron Gros. Reverting to the general principles involved, he divided them into two classes—the one referring to the redress and protection to be afforded to British subjects abroad, the other to the honour and dignity of the country at large. Respecting the first class, he contended that the interpretation sanctioned by the vote of the Peers resulted in a too narrow limitation of the functions of Government, and would deprive the English subject in another land of the confidence necessary to his welfare and success. The theory of international law and the practice of all countries, as exhibited in very recent instances, concurred in proving that protection by negotiation, remonstrance, and force was the right of the individual and the duty of the Government. If the principles that had guided the Foreign Secretary were repudiated, what others could be substituted? The censures had been liberally bestowed, but the alternative never defined. Denying the assertion that any interference or dictation in the internal affairs of our allies could be proved against Lord Palmerston, he appealed to his intercourse with France as a striking instance of his abstinence, and contended that at the utmost the diplomatic communications had contained nothing beyond some disinterested advice upon questions which involved the interests of Europe hardly less than those of the country to whose ministers it was ostensibly addressed. In some of these cases, we were absolutely bound by treaties to take a part in the controversies respecting their administrative constitutions. Submitting that the minute sifting of motives and actions had resulted in proving the vigilance, talent, and integrity of the Foreign Minister, Sir G. Grey adverted to and vindicated the mission of Lord Minto in Italy; and while contending that no policy could be fairly brought to judgement upon its event, declared that the course he had pursued had proved in great measure successful in maintaining the peace of the world against the incursions of despotism on one side and anarchy on the other, no less than in preserving to this country the friendly relations of our neighbours, in all cases where they had not to be bought too dearly. The right hon. Baronet concluded by warning the House not to encourage foreigners in assailing the rights of Englishmen, by holding out to them the prospect of finding abettors in the British legislature.

Mr. GLADSTONE arraigned the conduct of the First Minister in sitting down contentedly under the censure of the House of Lords, sheltering himself under precedents which were, in fact, no precedents at all. He had left the office of vindicating the policy of the Government to the hon. member for Sheffield, who did not deem it prudent to raise the same issue as in the upper House. It was deemed wise to shift the issue in order to enlist in favour of Lord Palmerston the sympathies of those who believed that he studied to promote popular principles. Upon the Greek question he repudiated precedents which involved the conduct of strong countries against weak ones; and having examined the cases upon which the main issue depended, laying great stress upon that of the Ionian Sumachi, whose really barbarous treatment had met with no redress, he observed that the original vice of the noble Lord was disclosed in the case of Mr. Finlay, in which there came out the grand question how the relations of British subjects domiciled in foreign countries were to be regulated. It had been admitted that where the law of the country was applicable to the case, the tribunals must be first resorted to. The law did apply to that case; Mr. Finlay, therefore, was bound to go before the tribunals to which he had been always referred by the Greek Government; yet, with the tribunals open to him, diplomatic measures had been employed. Baron Gros, expressing the impartial agency of France, declared that it was owing to Mr. Finlay, that the arbitration was not proceeded with. The case of M. Pacifico stood upon the same footing as that of Mr. Finlay; if the courts were not resorted to, a recourse to diplomatic action was unjustifiable. Mr. Gladstone then dissected the character and claims of Pacifico, whose house was full of the most costly furniture, but who had nothing but slaves. Did M. Pacifico seek civil redress? He did not even attempt it. All such complaints were received without scrutiny by the British Minister, and reprisals were made upon Greek property to the amount of £5,000. The noble Lord had thus violated the principles of international law, broken the stipulations of his own treaty of 1837; and, without trying the means of civil redress, had resorted to force, instead of order and law. The fruit of this policy had been humiliation to France, and a lesson, received without reply, from the Autocrat of all the Russias. On the subject of our conduct towards other nations, Sir G. Grey had asked, what was the antagonistic principle? That of non-interference; whereas, the policy of Lord Palmerston had been characterised by a spirit of active interference. That, on no occasion, British influence might be exercised with other countries to extend institutions from which we derived so much benefit, no one denied; but we were not to make occasions and become propagandists of even sound political doctrines. No Minister could really protect Englishmen except upon principles of policy. Looking at the lower considerations of interest, it was not for this great empire, which had its members dispersed throughout the world, to deal lightly with the laws which bound friendly nations from contributing to the dismemberment of their allies. (Hear.) In such a case as the insurrection of Canada, if a portion of the country had been in the possession of the insurgents, what view should we have taken of the conduct of a foreign power which, before

even our soldiers were once expelled from the soil, should have intimidated the people, still not a people, but only insurgents, the choice of a particular king? (Hear, hear.) He was well content to bear, with others, the abuse that will be poured upon them for the part they were now taking. They should be told, forthwith, they were espousing the cause of a foreign power, and condemning a Minister because he protected Englishmen. But no Minister could really protect Englishmen except by observing the principles consecrated by the universal consent of mankind for governing the conduct of nation to nation. That was the only way in which Englishmen could be protected. (Hear, hear.) Great as was their power, they could not afford to pursue, for any length of time, an isolated policy. It would be contrary to the law of nature and of God, were it possible; for any nation of Christendom to emancipate itself from the obligations that bound all others, and to take a position in the eyes of mankind of peculiar privilege and power. (Hear, hear.) What did the noble Lord himself say as to the guiding principle of his policy? That the Englishman was to be like the Roman, who said, "Civis Romanus sum." (Hear, hear.) The Roman citizen was a member of the privileged caste—the citizen of a victorious and conquering nation—a nation that held others bound down by the strong arm of power. (Hear, hear.) There was to be no law for him, and another for others; he was to claim the benefits which he denied to others. (Hear.) Was that the noble Lord's view of the relation of England to the rest of the world? Were we to claim to stand upon any other platform than that on which all other nations stood? Had this been a mere verbal advantage, he would not have held the noble Lord to it; but the spirit of his speech was too apparent in the quotation; it was that England should assume the function of universal tutor—of moral reformer in all countries—of censor of the vices and evils of all people throughout the universe—or the teacher that designated as two schools of revolutionists the whole people of Europe. (Hear, hear.) All who thought differently were said to be at war morally and socially with the noble Lord, and to be actuated by no other than petty personal spite, and a desire to avoid the contagion of his liberal views. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) His approval of the noble Lord's conduct would very much depend upon what he deemed to be the function of a Foreign Secretary. If he were to be like some knight at an ancient tournament, pricking forth into the lists, armed at all points, and by his strength and skill challenging all comers whencesoever, and laying as many adventurers as possible sprawling in the dust, he admitted the noble Lord to be the greatest master of the art of foreign diplomacy. (Hear, hear.) But he had understood the duty of the Foreign Secretary to be to look above all things to the maintenance of that code of sound international principles which, though undervalued by the hon. and learned member for Sheffield, formed one of the greatest efforts of human wisdom—a precious inheritance bequeathed to us by former generations, and the foundation on which we must build all further progress, if we wished to promote improvement and sentiments of brotherhood among the nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) It was easy to stand up, as the hon. member for Sheffield had done, and pass eulogies upon Englishmen; but it was not our duty to be telling each other of our great virtues, and drawing comparisons in our own favour between ourselves and all other nations. (Hear.) It seemed as if this narrow and insular spirit was spreading amongst us. There was a disposition to abuse all nations that differed from us as to our foreign policy; and if we unfortunately found the nations of Christendom pretty much united in sentiment against us, we only abused them the more, and called them "a knot of foreign conspirators." (Hear.) We quarrelled with absolute states, limited monarchies, and also with republics. (Hear, hear.) France had been denounced in the course of this debate. The noble Lord had been, on former occasions, more pugnacious with regard to America than any other state on the face of the globe. In 1843 he had shown his disposition in a marked manner, when the Ashburton treaty was brought under discussion; and he then received a lesson which, it was to be hoped, he had not forgotten. This House then showed the manhood and good sense to take a temperate and dispassionate view of the question, and not to be afraid of being thought afraid. (Hear.) The noble Lord would then have carried them to extremities. If one thing was more plain than another, it was that his policy would have led, on the occasion, to a rupture with the United States. The weak side of his policy was over estimation of self, and too little consideration for the feelings of others. (Hear.) This debate would be used to work on that particular weakness of the English people. They would be told that the noble Lord was the defender of English interests—(cheers and counter cheers)—and that those who were fighting against him were actuated by personal motive, by no regard to public principle, no enlarged views of public policy. The case would be taken to a favourable audience, from whom they would get a verdict. But let the House warn itself against that danger. There was an appeal from Parliament to the people of England. (Loud cheers from both sides.) There was a further appeal even from the people of England, to the general sentiments of the civilised world—(hear)—and England would have lost a part of her glory and her pride if she placed herself in a position to excite the fear and even the wonder of other nations, but without having any part in their affections or their regard. (Hear, hear.) Let them frankly recognise the principles of brotherhood among nations. In seeking for the security and rights of our subjects in Greece, let us do so simply as we would be done by, and pay that respect even to a feeble state and to the infancy of free institutions, which we should desire for ourselves in the maturity and glory of such institutions. (Hear, hear.) Let us refrain from intermeddling in the affairs and transactions of foreign powers, as we would resent it if attempted to be practised towards us. If the noble Lord had acted upon those principles, let him have his verdict of acquittal; if in disregard of them, as he contended, the House must not shrink from the performance of its duty, under whatever apprehensions of obloquy or reproach; for they would have the ultimate verdict of their consciences and their country, for having entered their protest against a policy which they knew, whatever its first aspect might be, must necessarily in its last results be unfavourable to the security of the British subjects whom they sought to protect abroad, unfavourable to the dignity of the country which the learned member for Sheffield invited them to preserve, and unfavourable to that which was the only other object of this nation, the sacred purpose of maintaining the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. DRYMOND considered that the names of the ships selected for the squadron were the exponents of the ministerial policy. The *Tartarus*, the *Spitfire*, the *Bulldog*, and the rest, conveyed to the Greeks, as lovers explained their meaning by flowers, the friendly intentions of the English Government. Asserting that the Whigs had from 1789 sympathised with the cause of revolution, he declared that a party which had such antecedents could never be the advocates of peace in Europe. He then compared them to the flowers in a rose-bed which differed slightly in tint, but were all red. After complaining that the Queen was treated as a cypher, and the governed were aspiring to teach their governors, the hon. member went through various details respecting the transactions in Switzerland and elsewhere, and concluded by denouncing the system of agitation at home and abroad, on which the present Ministry had acquired and maintained their official places.

On the motion of Mr. COCKBURN the debate was again adjourned at two o'clock, and the House rose immediately afterwards.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY (JUNE 28).

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. COCKBURN, who addressed himself, in the first instance, to the speech of Mr. Gladstone, which he undertook to show was a series of misrepresentations, containing perversions of facts, distortions of evidence, and misstatements of the true principles of international jurisprudence. The question consisted of two parts—the interference of the Government in the affairs of Greece, and their policy with reference to the rest of Europe. Her Majesty's Government had interfered in the affairs of Greece for the purpose of redressing certain wrongs, which had been sustained by the subjects of this empire, and the question was, whether or not they were justified in so doing. Now he asserted that, inasmuch as it was impossible to dispute that subjects of her Majesty had sustained wrongs, those subjects were entitled to redress from the Government of that country in which they were inflicted, and that, if the laws of that country afforded no redress, and its Government would not grant any, it was not only the right but the duty of her Majesty's Government to see that the wrongs were redressed. It had in all times been a fundamental principle of the policy of nations, that it was the right and duty of a state to protect its subjects against injuries at the hands of other states. That was a principle on which nations had acted in all ages. The noble Lord (Lord Palmerston), in addressing the House the other night, had referred to the great rule of the Roman Government never to allow a citizen of Rome to be injured with impunity. A right hon. gentleman who addressed the House on the previous night said, that was because Rome exercised universal dominion, and by its universal supremacy was enabled to tyrannise over other countries, and to obtain satisfaction for its citizens which other countries could not obtain for theirs. He (Mr. Cockburn) dissented from that proposition altogether. (Hear, hear.) It was not after the Roman empire had been established over the whole world that that position was first assumed; the principle was acted upon from the earliest ages, and therefore was the great orator entitled to feel all the pride and triumph of a Roman when he uttered the memorable exclamation:

Quot bella majores nostri suscepit
Erit quot civis Romani injuria
Afflicti sunt, naviculari recentur,
Mercatoribus apollati esse dicuntur.

(Cheers.) If was not only when she had established her dominion over nearly the whole civilised world, but while she had yet to fight the battle of empire with other states on almost equal terms, that Rome invariably asserted the first duty of a state to protect its citizens and to redress their wrongs. Nor, indeed, was that principle unknown to this country. What was it that, in spite of the dark shades which rested upon his character, had endeared the memory of Cromwell to the people of this country? Was it not that he would not suffer an Englishman to be injured by any foreign potentate, however despotic? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The right hon. gentleman, the member for the university of Oxford (Mr. Gladstone), said that if a British subject, living or residing temporarily in a foreign country, sustained wrongs, either from the government or the subjects of that country, he should have recourse to its tribunals for redress, and until he had done so he was not entitled to call upon the government of his own country to protect him. That proposition he (Mr. Cockburn) cheerfully admitted; but he ventured to assert, and he would make it manifest to the House, that, having regard to the state of the tribunals of Greece, there was no the slightest possibility of British subjects obtaining redress. Mr. Cockburn then proceeded to show that in the case of Messrs. Finlay and Pacifico it was impossible to obtain redress from the Greek authorities. In that of Mr. Finlay the tribunals were not open to him, as Mr. Gladstone supposed; he could not sue the Sovereign, who, before and after the granting of the Constitution, was irresponsible. In the case of M. Pacifico, the imputations upon whose character

he treated as unfair attempts to prejudice his claims, he had sustained a wrong, and was therefore entitled, though a Jew, or even a forger, to redress. In what civil tribunals could he obtain compensation from a mob of brigands and paupers? A criminal prosecution had been tried, and had failed. Of the condition of the Greek courts and municipalities, Mr. Cockburn drew a very unfavorable picture, confirming its accuracy by extracts from a pamphlet by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Tortures of the most atrocious kind, though "strictly prohibited by the constitution," were practised in Greece: British subjects were liable to these inflictions; and were they to wait until they obtained redress from such tribunals? He then entered upon the other branch of the question—the general foreign policy of the Government: reproaching the opponents of that policy with their prolonged silence while the transactions which they now impugned were taking place. In most difficult and trying times, Lord Palmerston had interfered only when invited, or when legitimate occasion called for interference, steering a middle course—recommending Monarchs to make timely and wise concessions to their subjects, and endeavouring to induce excited and irritated nations to listen to the counsels of moderation. His honour was not the less because success had not crowned his efforts. Defending the noble Lord's course of proceeding in the Spanish case, the Neapolitan case, and that of Austria and Piedmont, he uttered an indignant invective against those whose sympathies were awakened only in favour of tyranny, despotism, and absolutism. The interference of Lord Palmerston was condemned because it was upon the wrong side, though it was the side chosen by Mr. Ganning, whose mantle had fallen well and sat gracefully upon the noble Lord. Mr. Cockburn then indulged in some lively and pointed sallies respecting the state of parties, upon the hypothesis of an imminent change of the Ministry. Who was to take the government of the country? (Hear, hear.) Which of you (addressing the Opposition benches) are prepared to do so? He would take the liberty of addressing himself first to the right hon. gentlemen opposite who had supported the government for four years, upon the ground that the domestic policy of the government was essential, and that the commercial policy they introduced, and which the government carried out, was essential to the greatness and the prosperity of the empire. What, he would ask, were those right hon. gentlemen prepared to do? As upon other occasions, they might take one of three courses. (Loud laughter and cheers followed this allusion to Sir R. Peel.) They might themselves undertake the government of the country. Or they might leave it to the hon. gentlemen (Disraeli and Co.) who sat near them, who were not of them, and who certainly did not love them. (Much laughter.) Or they might pursue the third course, by making a combination between the two parties. He asked both those right hon. Baronets whom he was addressing—he asked first the right hon. Baronet the member for Ripon, who opened his case with as much special pleading and nisi prius as he (Mr. Cockburn) had ever heard, and who declared that he came forward under an imperious sense of duty, after a silence upon the subject for four years—(cheers)—was he prepared to undertake the government? (Hear, hear.) He addressed himself to another right honourable Baronet, for whom he had always entertained a great respect, a respect which he was sure he would continue to entertain unless the right hon. Baronet was now about to do something to destroy it. (Loud laughter.)—whose talents, abilities, statesmanlike views, and, above all, whose great courage as displayed on a momentous occasion in struck him with the deepest admiration. (Cheers.) He asked both these right hon. Baronets if they were prepared to take the government of the country, and if so where was their strength?—(cheers)—where their elements of power?—(Cheers.) Certainly not in that House; for when they consented to be seduced by the Dilliah of free trade, conservatism was shorn of its locks. (Cheers and laughter.) They surely were not prepared to go to the country; and if they did go, they would be worse off than now. (Hear, hear.) He presumed, then, that they were not prepared to take the government themselves. He presumed, too, that they did not suppose that the protectionists, after fighting the gallant fight for four years—(cheers)—and who were only defeated by the support given by those right hon. Baronets to the government. (Hear, hear.)—that they had been taking all their pains for the purpose of letting these right hon. Baronets walk into power. (Hear, hear.) It was scarcely to be supposed that Lord Stanley had brought forward his resolution in order that the right hon. Baronet the member for Tamworth might come into the councils of the state, and the right hon. Baronet the member for Ripon again fill the office he so ably filled before. (Laughter.) Oh, no, the protectionists were not so weak as that. Addressing the agriculturists, they might say:

Sic vos non nobis fortis strata vires;
Sic vos non vobis vellere fertis oves:

—(laughter)—or, if they were disposed to follow, like sheep, the hon. and gallant member for Lincoln,

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.

Were the gentlemen of the Protectionist party prepared to form a Government? He believed they were not. Their policy essential to them as a body was anything but palatable to the country. Then there was the third course, that of a combination between the two. When he heard of the possibility of such a thing he blushed for the honour of the right hon. Baronet the member for Tamworth. (Cheers.) He would not believe it. It could not be that a statesman, who had been bearded in that House by the leaders of that party, and upon whom they had poured ignominy and contempt, and scorn, until he (Mr. Cockburn) absolutely felt himself burning with indignation—(cheers)—he could never suppose that the right hon. Baronet, for the sake of obtaining office, would prostitute his great name by a union with that party. (Loud cheers, in the midst of which a voice was heard to say, "We won't have him.") He was sure that the estimation in which the right hon. Baronet was held in and out of that House, notwithstanding those attacks that had been so frequently made upon him, was enough to satisfy the ambition of any man, and that power could not have such an attraction in his eyes as to induce him to seek it under such circumstances. The country would easily understand this endeavour to denounce the foreign policy of the Government. But that was not enough. Those upon that side of the House who were called on to aid in dispossessing her Majesty's Government of power, had a right to know what were the terms and conditions of this unholy alliance. If there was to be a compromise, he did not believe that they would be so reckless as to drive the Government from office by an abstract vote upon their past policy, unless they were prepared to see some Government established to conduct the councils of the Sovereign. It was through no impatient curiosity he asked the question. He had a right to demand and to know what the terms and conditions of this alliance were to be. (Hear, hear.) Judging from their conduct, he believed the honesty of the transaction would be on his side, and not on the other side of the House. Unless they intended to abandon their Protectionist principles, he could not believe they were prepared to govern. And if they did not intend to abandon them, let them speak out. Let them state the terms on which they would undertake the Government in conjunction with the right hon. Baronet. Let them state whether the House was to have a fixed duty or a sliding scale. He again asked, what were the conditions and the terms they, the Parliament, and the people of England were to expect? To that question they had a right, in all fairness and frankness, to a reply. Until he knew how that was to be, he would not lend himself, and he trusted the independent members of that House would not lend themselves, to the pitiful conspiracy which had been entered into against the Government. (Cheers.) It was not here, in England alone, but throughout Europe, that this conspiracy existed; and it was not a conspiracy of nations, but of individuals. When the right honourable Baronet the member for Ripon said that we were a by-word amongst nations, the right honourable gentleman said what was not correct. (Hear, hear.) The right honourable gentleman, in saying so, identified a nation with its arbitrary ruler. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Cockburn) must tell the right hon. Baronet that the nations—that was to say, the people of Europe—did not dislike nor condemn the English Government. He could tell him, on the contrary, that the policy of the last few years had endeared us to them, and that, making allowance for her Majesty's Government, which they knew could not interfere by force of arms, they fully believed that the British people sympathized with them in mind and heart in favour of constitutional government, and that her Majesty's Government was the faithful echo of that feeling. (Hear, hear.) We were now at a momentous epoch, and had to choose between two antagonistic principles. The policy of the noble Lord had been to steer between Absolutism and Republicanism—seeking to encourage constitutional Governments, but not interfering to establish them by illegal means, using only moral influence in his endeavours to do so. (Hear, hear.) Continental powers might detest us, but be assured that when the time came, when the people should have a voice, they would look back with pleasure on the efforts of this country, and gratefully acknowledge them. It was now a question whether her Majesty's Government would yield up the reins of power to another party in the state. Believing it was necessary for this country that they should retain those reins in their own hands, believing that the nations of Europe and the best and dearest interests of mankind and humanity would be thereby served, he cheerfully and unhesitatingly should vote in favour of the resolution. (Cheers, loud and long-continued, followed the close of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech, which throughout made a great impression on the House, and on which several hon. members immediately congratulated him by a warm shake of the hand.)

Mr. WALFORD replied to Mr. Cockburn, adopting his distribution of the question under the heads of the interference of the Government in the particular case of Greece, and their general foreign policy. Upon the first head, he observed that Mr. Cockburn had confined his argument to the personal claims, carefully omitting all allusion to the national claims in relation to the two islands, whereas the proceeding of the noble Lord in this matter had violated the express stipulations of a treaty, and endangered the amity of nations and the peace of the world. With respect to the personal claims, the principles of international law—which were as well understood as those of the common law of England—forbade reprisals, except on the positive refusal of a Government to afford redress, or an evasion of justice by unreasonable delay, or a decision obviously partial and unjust; and, applying those principles to the cases of Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico, he showed that they were not within the exceptions. Passing, then, to the general system pursued by the noble Lord in his intercourse with other nations, he contrasted it, in its tendency and its results, with that of Lord Aberdeen: the former, calculated to sow jealousy and distrust amongst nations, and to destroy their amicable intercourse; the latter maintaining, by an equal and dignified policy, the peace of the world.

Mr. MILNES considered that the simple statement of facts given by Lord Palmerston should have settled many of the points in this complicated question. His policy, if wise in principle, should not be tested by its success or its popularity. It was difficult for an English Minister to avoid a certain amount of interference in the affairs of weak states; but he believed it had been exercised discreetly and prudently by the noble Lord, the characteristic of whose administration was its moderation. The reclamations made on behalf of British subjects in Greece would have been promptly attended to by other states. If a

different mode of dealing with such cases were to be adopted, our countrymen would be exposed to outrage throughout the world.

Mr. COBDEN was anxious to consider this question on its legitimate issue, not for the purpose of indulging in any personal opposition, and seeing nothing in the question which involved any plot, or conspiracy, or cabal. His desire to be exonerated from the charge preferred against those who would not support the motion, that they were advocates of despotism. He, at least, was no ally of Russia. The first question was the conduct of the Government towards Greece. He would state in a few words the case of Mr. Finlay. He was one of a hundred persons who sold land to the Greek Government; the others had agreed to the terms of payment, but he refused; a controversy ensued, and then appeared a British fleet in the Bay of Salamis. In the case of Mr. Pacifico, his house was attacked; he handed his disgraceful bill to the Greek Government, and then came the British fleet. Mr. Cobden expounded the other grievances in the same compendious manner, and asked if there was no other way of settling such trifling matters than by sending fifteen ships-of-war. Why, Lord Palmerston had actually adopted arbitration, but it was after he had resorted to force. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the manner in which the Foreign Secretary had conducted the negotiations with the French Minister, which, he said, had given him a contempt for diplomacy. The result had been humiliation to France, a rebuke from Russia: all that had been done by the fifteen ships-of-war being a nullity. The matter was not settled yet, and the House was asked by this motion to declare that this affair had been most fairly, justly, and dexterously managed. They were further asked to identify themselves with the whole foreign policy of the Government. He should be the most inconsistent man upon earth if he did so, after condemning so many of their acts of interference with the affairs of other countries, done in direct contravention of the exposition of Whig principles promulgated by Lord Grey. Mr. Cobden explained his views on the subject of intervention, and he charged Mr. Cockburn with being an open advocate of propagandism. The question did not depend upon Liberalism or Absolutism; it depended more upon peace, commerce, and education.

Sir R. PEEL, in vindication of the motives which influenced his vote, declared that the rumour, or insinuation, that there had been a disgraceful conspiracy, or a base compromise, in opposition to the Ministers, on his side of the House, was wholly unfounded. He had given his conscientious support to them because he had cordially approved their policy in domestic affairs—commercial, monetary, and in relation to Ireland. There were occasions in which he had supported their foreign policy, which he did not now come forward to condemn; but he was asked to give his approval of the whole, and to affirm principles tenfold more important than the saving of a Government. Before Mr. Cobden called for a subscription to his resolution he should define what were the principles of the foreign diplomacy of the Government. Were they non-intervention? Were they the employment of the same language to the strong and to the weak? After justifying the principles of a foreign policy adopted by Lord Aberdeen, he declared that, though no partisan of the Greek Government, he could not conscientiously vote that the policy of his successor in the affairs of Greece had been calculated to maintain its honour and dignity of this country. He admitted, for the sake of argument, that we had just claims upon Greece, but he maintained that there was an obvious mode of settling them without offending France, provoking the rebuke of Russia, or compromising our own dignity, by asking the good offices of France (which had been ultimately accepted) before resorting to force. He blamed the conduct of the Government towards France after her good offices had been employed. Why did the *Vauban* sail from Marseilles without a communication to Mr. Wyse? Why not, when a misunderstanding had arisen, at once tender the London convention, which was at last reluctantly conceded? Could he see this transaction, and our present position in respect to France, Russia, and Austria, and vote for this resolution? Then he came to the principles of foreign policy he was asked to affirm by it, which were vague and indefinite, but which, as expounded by Mr. Roebuck, meant that this country would assist other nations in their efforts to obtain self-government, and to resist tyranny, under the name of legitimacy. This was no other than the principle proclaimed by the National Convention of France on the 19th of November, 1792, and in the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. Are we prepared, then (said the right hon. Baronet), to make a declaration to the nations of Europe that we will relinquish the principle of non-intervention, and declare in favour of the principle of self-government. Are we prepared to declare in favour of that people "that resists in them all those powers which we, as Englishmen, consider to be the very birthright that nature has given to us?" (Hear, hear, and Ministerial cheers.) It is a most serious undertaking on the part of this country. If you do claim that right, you must give a correlative right to other powers possessing self-government. Consider what is the basis of self-government. We are living in the neighbourhood of a great republic—a republic that may be prosperous and may consolidate its power—which maintains the doctrine that legitimacy is inconsistent with self-government—that monarchy is inconsistent with self-government. If I claim the right to introduce my notions of self-government into independent nations, can I deny the right of those nations to introduce their notions of self-government into countries opposed to them? Recollect our manifold relations with other countries in every quarter of the globe. Recollect our position in North America. Recollect our monarchical colonies in close contact with republican America. American notions of self-government differ from ours. American notions of self-government go to the extent that there ought to be universal suffrage, and that all classes should have the right to exercise a vote in the government of the country. If I impose my ideas of monarchical government on despotic countries, what right have I to re-monstrate against the United States for introducing into the colonies of Great Britain her political notions of what constitutes self-government. (Hear.) Does self-government extend beyond Europe? We govern millions in India. Are we to admit the right of other powers to circulate the doctrine of self-government on them? Which would be the wiser policy—to attempt to interfere with the constitutions of other countries, or to hold the doctrine which was maintained by Mr. Fox, by Lord Grenville, by Mr. Canning, and Lord Castlereagh—of non-intervention in their affairs? Are these principles to be limited to Europe, and can we so limit them because it is convenient to do so? Shall we instruct Dr. Bowring to read lectures on political economy to the Chinese? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There was no self-government there, and we have there a gentleman well versed in political economy; and shall we invite him to instruct China in the duties of self-government? Is it not wiser to live in peace with other countries—to let their institutions alone, and remain on terms of perfect amity with them. That would be the wisest course—the course best calculated to preserve friendly relations, to give prosperity to our commerce, and to prevent all jealousy and distrust between nations with whom we are connected by commercial intercourse. It is also my belief that you will not advance the cause of constitutional government by dictation to other nations. If you do, your intentions will be mistaken, and you will rouse feelings upon which you do not calculate, in hostility to this country; and the time, will come, when, alarmed by the consequences of your proceedings you will withdraw your countenance from those whose expectations you have excited, and leave them only the bitter recollection that you have betrayed them. I doubt whether, in the efforts you have made to assist in the establishment of constitutional liberty in other countries, you have innumerable and overladen them with your help. By adopting the principles against which I protest, and to which I will be no party to-night, you are departing from the established principles of England, and involving us in difficulties to which I see no end; and you are giving no aid to constitutional freedom by encouraging other countries to look to you for assistance, instead of making efforts themselves to establish that constitutional freedom in which they can only be successful by their own exertions, and by which alone they should. For all these reasons, I give my dissent,—my reluctant dissent—to this motion. I take the course on this occasion, as I have on all others, of not evading the difficulty by silence. I have stated the ground on which I oppose the resolution, the carrying of which would lead to false conclusions inconsistent with the dignity and honour, and which could not be carried into execution without imminent danger to the best interests, of this country. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a justification of the course which the Government had taken in looking rather to the decision of the House of Commons than to that of the Lords upon this question. He charged the tactics of their opponents with unfairness—accusing Lord Aberdeen of having uttered most unfounded imputations, and made most unjust attacks upon the present Ministry—complained of the disposition evinced in this discussion to discredit the testimony of English witnesses on the transactions in Greece, and the disingenuous manner in which that testimony had been dealt with, as exemplified in respect to Mr. Finlay's case. In that case and Mr. Pacifico's the two important questions were, had they suffered wrong, and could they in the ordinary course of justice obtain redress? Other states, where its subjects had suffered the wrong, had exacted compensation from the state which had done wrong; so that the principle of international law upon which the Government had acted was not dormant or obsolete. If this course of proceeding were abandoned, the consequence would be that, whilst compensation would be claimed and received by the French or the Prussian Minister, the English Minister would be told that the English Parliament had decided that British subjects should not be protected, and that he might make what he could of the tribunals. The noble Lord then dismissed the considerations which had regulated the policy of the Government in regard to the Continental states, calling upon the House to judge them by the principles they professed, and by the results which had been obtained under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. He dwelt particularly upon the Neapolitan question—one of the most serious of their difficulties—observing that, so far from Lord Minto having been a fomentor of revolution, there was a rumour that his house was to be attacked because he had given the King of Naples anti-revolutionary advice. He corroborated the statement of Lord Palmerston respecting the passage of the Dardanelles by the British fleet, and avowed that in the matter of the Hungarian refugees, when appealed to by Turkey, the Government had replied that they would make a friendly representation to Russia and Austria, but if they refused to comply, the Sultan should have the assistance of a powerful English fleet; and yet it was said they coerced only weak states, and employed a humble tone to strong ones. He acknowledged it was a just rule of policy not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations; but that rule had not been very strictly observed even by Lord Aberdeen in his intercourse with Greece, and it must be relaxed in cases of exigency, for an unending rivalry would be the cause of war. Though, besides the general interest of mankind, it was the particular interest of this country that freedom should be extended, our best influence was by affording at home an example of the good effects of liberty; but it was an advantage that it should be

understood in Europe that we took part in neither of the extreme parties into which it was divided—the wideness of democracy and the iron rule of despotism—the one leading to the other; and he begged the House to beware lest, in censuring a Government which had held that middle course, it declared in favour of one of those parties. The noble Lord then alluded to the rumoured fusion of parties on the benches opposite to him. Though I believe, said the noble Lord, certain rumours may not have reached the right hon. Baronet, and though I believe that those who contemplated an infringement on the commercial policy which he supported, did not consider him entitled to be admitted to their confidence, yet rumours existed that a way had been discovered—a mode which had been as yet only imparted to a few—by which the dissensions which, since 1846, had been so marked, may at once cease and harmony be re-established. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I cannot well believe that such can be the case. I cannot believe that the gentlemen who followed the right hon. Baronet in the course he pursued in 1846 would now abandon those principles; and I cannot believe, on the other hand, that those who so loudly declared their adherence to the principle of protection to native industry would now of a sudden abandon that policy, for in that case they would become in their own persons the objects of the invectives and reproaches which fell on the right hon. gentleman and those who followed him in 1846. (Hear, hear.) In that case, instead of the inspiring example which was held out to the farmers of England; instead of the cry of "Up guards, and at them!" we should have a totally different manœuvre, and in place of the victory of Waterloo we should have the constitution of Ulm. (Cheers and laughter.) Instead of the glory of Wellington, we should have the disgrace and degradation of Mook. (Cheers.) But I feel persuaded that those who so led on the farmers of England will not now desert them. But be that as it may, I know that with regard to ourselves we have endeavoured to carry on the government, both with regard to our domestic affairs and foreign relations, in times of great difficulty, in such a manner as to preserve peace and tranquillity, not to interrupt the progress of industry, while we proposed from time to time such measures of improvement as we thought could be safely adopted. I admit and acknowledge the cordial and constant support which we received from the right hon. Baronet, and I feel obliged for the fair and frank manner in which that support was given to the Government. (Hear, hear.) But if the right hon. gentleman and the right hon. Baronet the member for Ripon think fit to withdraw their support from us, they must be aware of the difficulties that must follow, and of the perils to which they will expose a policy of which they have been the supporters and approvers, and partly the authors. We have now been four years in office; and, if hon. gentlemen were of opinion that our policy was not consistent with the honour and dignity of the nation, I must say, it is a pity they did not find it out sooner. (Cheers and laughter.) We have had to contend with great dangers; and, instead of its being the case, as is asserted, that we are isolated from the other powers of Europe, I may say that my noble friend is in constant and intimate communication with Russia, with respect to important subjects on which both powers are fully agreed. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford has said that whilst my noble friend has been in power this country has been constantly on the brink of war. I can only say that, of the thirty-five years since we had a war, upwards of fourteen years the foreign affairs of the country have been under the peculiar administration of my noble friend. (Loud cheers.) If such has been the case, I think it is a presumption that there has been, however it may be denied, a foreign cabal at work, which has endeavoured to impose upon the public of England false statements—(cheers)—which, for the sake of its own ends, has raised unfounded suspicions with respect to the foreign policy of England, and which endeavours to overturn the foreign policy, partly out of a wish to see a Government more favourable to absolute power on the Continent, partly out of a wish to diminish the power and reputation of England. (Hear, hear.) Such I believe to be the object of these men; but those who formed these designs forget that, however they might try to shirk and evade the contest, that a day must come when my noble friend himself would be able in his own language, and knowledge of all the circumstances that had taken place, to make in this House a triumphant defence. (Hear, hear.) Happy would it have been for the opponents of the Government had they been able, by transferring the scene of the battle to another quarter, to put an end entirely to this controversy. How many unfounded statements, how many rumours invented for the purposes of calumny, might still have lived, still been in existence, if my noble friend had not had an opportunity of addressing the House. That is one circumstance which the enemies of the foreign policy of this Government had not counted upon; it was an opportunity which they were not anxious to court, and which they were most desirous to avoid. There is another circumstance which they have not contemplated, which is, that, although the people of England are generally very indifferent to, and often ill-informed on, foreign affairs, there might come a day when, roused by the preference of views dictated by fairness, the people of England might rouse themselves, they might awake to give their attention to this subject, and say, "Is it true that the interests of England have been betrayed or lost sight of, and if it is not true that the honour of England has not been saved, if it is not true that the peace of Europe had been endangered, then it is our business, as the people of England, not to allow such an unfair result to end in the destruction of the Government." This I believe was not reckoned upon. (Hear, hear.) This is taking place by the verdict of this House, and the verdict of the people of England. I feel convinced that we have consulted the honour of the country, and during the most difficult times have preserved to it the blessings of peace. (Great cheering.)

Mr. DISRAELI justified by precedent his own course of conduct on this question, and vindicated Lord Aberdeen. Taking this resolution as that of the Government, he observed, if it was meant to lay down the rule that, in countries like Greece, every person calling himself a British subject might look for redress to a British admiral, in what a position would it place this country, as well as Greece! In the most despotic countries British subjects were protected by the supplementary aid of treaties, where the municipal laws of the country were insufficient. Admitting the claims of Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico, though exaggerated in amount, they were not more just than multitudes of other claims which had not been enforced by line-of-battle ships. Analyzing the resolution, he extracted from it this as its cardinal principle,—the support of the cause of self-government and constitutional liberty throughout the world; and he proceeded to show that this principle had not been really pursued by the Government, on a review of their transactions with the Continental powers, which had, moreover, perilled great English interests. Their acts and their failures were not calculated to sustain the honour of England; and so far from preserving peace, there would have been no war in Europe but for their policy. The House of Lords had exercised a solemn duty, and pronounced a censure upon the policy which had led to such terrible results. This House was now asked to reverse that sentence; but he was persuaded that, whatever might be its vote, it would terminate that system, and announce to Europe, and to another hemisphere, that the Parliament of England had resolved that our policy should be conducted with due regard for the rights of other nations.

After a brief reply from Mr. ROEBUCK, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	310
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	264
Majority in favour of Ministers	..	..	..	..	..	46

The result was hailed with enthusiastic cheers. The House immediately rose, at four o'clock A.M.

MR. HALE THOMSON'S PATENT GLASS.

The progress of British Glass manufactures, resulting from the removal of the vexatious Excise Duties, is strikingly instanced by a collection of Glass silvered by a newly-patented process, and now on view at the Patentee's Offices, 48, Berners-street.

In these examples the metallic brilliancy of silver is communicated to the glass surface by a deposit thrown down from a solution of that metal. All the hollow examples, such as inkstands and flower-vases, are blown throughout of a double thickness of glass. The silver being deposited upon the two inner surfaces, gives to these vessels the appearance of being formed of silver itself; at the same time that they admit of application to all the purposes, ornamental and useful, for which glass is specially employed.

Among the useful applications of this process, we may mention its adaptation to railway and other reflectors, which, constructed of Silvered Glass, have a reflective brilliancy superior to that obtainable by the employment of any other material, while the silver is so perfectly protected from atmospheric influence that it will remain permanently untarnished, requiring no further cleaning than the occasional wiping of the glass.

Many of the ornamental examples are relieved and enriched by cutting and engraving; and in those in which the glasses are coloured, the result is exceedingly beautiful and quite novel. The Ruby is particularly rich in effect, while some of the Greens forcibly remind us of the coloured metallic brilliancy of the wing-cases of certain tropical beetles.

THE SEWERAGE AND WATER OF LONDON.—A plan has been submitted to the Society of Arts, by Mr. W. H. Smith, which comprises, as its leading features, a terraced embankment of the Thames, beneath which should be lines of tunnelled railway, communicating with the various metropolitan termini of the great trunk railway lines of culverts and pipes, for the supply of pure fresh water, and of large sewer courses for the discharge of the accumulated soil of the metropolis. Immediately under the roadway of the embankment, and above the tunnels, Mr. Smith proposes that there should be transverse arches communicating with the Thames, for the operations of commerce and of traffic on the river. The esplanade or quay of the embankment would be sixty feet wide, protected by a parapet on the side next the river; and on the other side it would be lined with handsome houses, disposed either in straight lines or in crescents, according to the sweeps and curves of the river. With respect to the railway tunnel, the descent and ascent would be by means of an inclined plane, somewhat after the manner of the slope from the Strand under the Adelphi arches. The supply of pure water would be taken from a place high up in the Thames, above the point of tidal action, so as to get it quite pure, and it would be raised by high-pressure to supply the most elevated districts. The termini of the sewer tunnels would be some twenty miles below Blackwall, in the Thames marshes, so as to carry the sewerage deposit below the floating power of the tide to carry it back to the metropolis. The embankment should extend from Vauxhall to the West India Docks, Deptford—that was about ten miles—and the estimate of the cost of construction be fixed at £300,000 per mile, or £3,000,000 altogether.



"TOO TRUTHFUL."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES, FROM THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

IN our Journal for June 1, we gave a series of interesting Illustrations from certain of the most attractive Pictures in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The London season has, week after week, contributed so many subjects for delineation in our pages, that we have been compelled to defer the resumption of these Picture Engravings until the present day; when, to enable us to do justice to a

very popular class of subjects, we have enlarged our space. The postponement has been productive of this advantage—that it has enabled our Artists to ensure higher finish and verisimilitude to the Engravings, than could, under ordinary circumstances, be calculated on. The first of our present gallery is from the Middle Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition, and illustrates a by no means uncommon artistic difficulty—that of pleasing a sitter—whose full-blown vanity is equally prominent in the composition. It stands in the catalogue: 525. "Too Truthful."

"So very like a painter drew,
That every eye the picture knew:

He hit complexion, feature, air,
So just, the life itself was there.
He gave each muscle all its strength,
The mouth, the chin, the nose's length;
His honest pencil touch'd with truth,
And marked the date of age and youth.
He lost his friends, his practice failed;
Truth should not always be revealed."

—GAY.
This picture is Mr. Solomon's only contribution to the Exhibition, and is a very charmingly characteristic scene. The displeasure of the grandee, the chuckle of his wife, the anxious



"THE ARRIVAL OF THE COACH—A ROADSIDE INN A CENTURY AGO."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

painter, and his still more solicitous wife—are all admirably portrayed.

The next Illustration is from Mr. T. F. Marshall's single contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition. It hangs in the Octagon Room, but merits a better place:

634. "The arrival of the Coach." A roadside inn, a century ago.—This is a delightful picture of domestic life. The gossiping group in the foreground—the delighted passengers—the country girl meeting her relatives—the attention of the landlady to the passengers of the better class—are very characteristic; and the old inn, with its quaint sign-board, is picturesquely treated.

Next is one of Mr. Herring's contributions to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, of which he is so distinguished a member. The picture hangs in the Great Room.

184. "The Stirrup Cup."—A gallant cavalier, mounted upon his steed, is partaking of the "stirrup cup," without which it would be unfriendly to depart. The draught has been handed to him by a damsel who stands in the doorway of a dwelling of "the olden time." The horse, as might be expected from Mr. Herring, is cleverly painted; and the picture is altogether a capital one.

The impressively devotional picture at page 29 is one of Mr. Redgrave's four contributions to the Royal Academy Exhibition:

493. "The Child's Prayer."—"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast Thou perfected praise." *St. Matthew, xxi, v. 16.*—This is a very interesting portraiture of simplicity and purity; the devotional feeling of the child, and the no less devotional solicitude of the mother, who is teaching her little one "how to pray," are very characteristic.

The picturesque scene upon the lower half of page 29 is from the Royal Academy Exhibition:

412. "Market-boats arriving at Angers, Maine et Loire." E. A. Goodall.—The fine old town of Angers is situated on the Maine, called Mayenne in the upper part of its course, a little below the Sarthe. With its modern improvements, the formation of a broad quay along the left bank of the river, the substitution of tall, regular, white stone houses, for the old gable-faced cottage-built structures, have greatly innovated upon the thoroughly antique character which Angers previously bore. "A broad formal boulevard, planted with young trees, replaces the old fortifications—

"The flinty ribs of this contemptuous town;"



"THE STIRRUP CUP."—PAINTED BY J. F. HERRING.

"those sleeping stones,
That as a waist did girdle it about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Have been dishabited."—(*King John*.)

shown, as are also some of the picturesque old gabled houses and towers of the town buildings.

We next have one of Mr. Creswick's fine pictures at the Royal Academy.

(Continued on page 28.)



"THE WIND ON SHORE."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.

BRITISH GRASSES.

(BY T. ROWLANDSON.)

WE have selected the above subject for illustration in the present Number for several reasons, amongst which may be enumerated the circumstance that this is the season of the year most favourable to their study, and is also about the period usually devoted to hay-making; these facts, combined with the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, occurring during the ensuing week, are calculated to draw more than usual attention and interest to this important subject.

The subject will be found a pleasing one to the amateur, when his attention is drawn to it; whilst its importance to the farmer can scarcely be over-rated, seeing that, according to Mr. McCulloch, the cultivated land in England alone may be divided as follows:—

	ACRES.
Extent of land in Wheat	3,800,000
Ditto Barley and Rye	900,000
Ditto Oats and Beans	3,000,000
Ditto Roots (Turnips, Potatoes, &c.) ..	1,200,000
Ditto Pasture Land	17,000,000
Ditto Clover	1,200,000
Ditto Fallow	1,650,000

with about 8,000,000 acres of improvable and unimprovable moor and waste.

It was justly observed by Professor Martyn, "that grass vulgarly forms one idea; and a husbandman, or passer-by, when looking over an enclosure, does not know that there are three hundred (since which it has been ascertained that there are upwards of a thousand) species of grass, of which thirty or forty may at the moment be under his eye." It may truly be said that the knowledge of this most common and useful tribe of plants is yet in its infancy. Of the nearly one hundred and fifty distinct species and varieties of grass, natives of the British Isles, many are of no value to the farmer, whilst others constitute the foundation of his wealth, as they are the chief food of the most valuable domestic animals. Although they are of very different values, the general appearance of the different kinds is sometimes much alike; in such cases the distinctions can only be known by their botanical characteristics, these being frequently minute. The investigation of them is often perplexing to botanists, and, consequently, to those who know nothing of that science, their specific distinction will always be a matter of difficulty. In order, therefore, to give a more popular character to this paper, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS determined to give a set of Drawings of sixteen of the most valuable and remarkable of the cultivated grasses in general use in the British Isles. There can be no doubt but this will be a most useful and acceptable service to the British farmer, and will supply a vacancy that has long existed, viz. a popular and cheap illustrated account of the most remarkable British Grasses; the illustrated books hitherto published on this subject being expensive, costing from thirty shillings to five guineas and upwards, thus making them, in fact, sealed books to the great mass of persons interested in their cultivation. It is almost needless to add, that, without illustrations, a paper on Grasses would be deprived of nineteen-twentieths of its utility; figures, therefore, of the most useful and remarkable of the grasses are now presented to the reader. With many of them, a mere comparison of the Drawing with a specimen of the natural grass will suffice to show the identity; such as the cocksfoot, the foxtail, catstail, &c.: but with many species of the poas, or meadow-grasses, the fescues, bents, &c., their general appearances are so much alike, that a distinction cannot be made without referring to the botanical character. In carrying out our design, we shall, in the first instance, give a description of each particular grass, with general remarks respecting its adaptation to certain soils, culture, and climate; and, in conclusion, will advert to the assortment of grasses best calculated for growing on light or heavy soils, whether for permanent pasture or alternate husbandry.



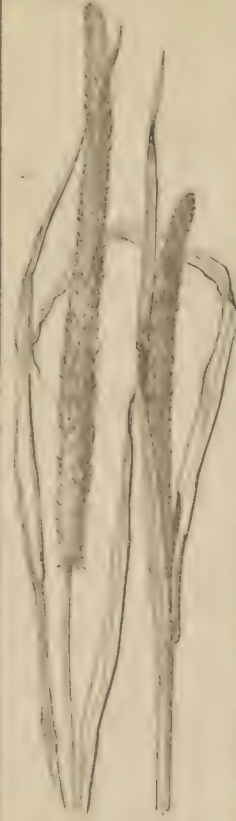
MEADOW FOXTAIL. MEADOW FESCUE. SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Anthoxanthum odoratum (Sweet-scented Vernal Grass).—This grass is said to have derived its name from the property attributed to it of giving the sweet-smelling scent to new-made hay. This title has always appeared to us somewhat inappropriate—for the dried stems and leaves are as destitute of smell as it is possible to imagine any grass to be; in addition to which, fine-flavoured hay is frequently procured from fields in which not a blade of the sweet-scented vernal grass is to be found. Although we are disposed to summarily dismiss its claims to attention for merits commonly but improperly attributed to it, yet it has some properties which are valuable. It is commonly found on dry and light soils, but attains perfection only on such as are deep and moist. It thrives best when mixed with other grasses, and, consequently, is classed amongst the true permanent pasture grasses. Its chief properties to the farmer are, that it throws up early shoots in spring, continuing to vegetate and throw up flowering stalks to the end of autumn, is of a hardy nature, and the autumnal herbage more nutritious than that of the summer or spring—a fact of some importance, as the great majority of the best grasses decline in their feeding qualities during autumn. When allowed to run to seed, the culms, or seed-stalks, are invariably refused by cattle, whilst anything else is to be obtained. It should always form a part of a permanent pasture or meadow, for the qualities above noticed; and also from the circumstance that it assists in forming a thick sward. It comes into flower the latter end of April, and ripens the seed about the second week in June.

Alphacurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail).—This grass does not attain perfection until it has been sown four years, and, consequently, is not so valuable for alternate cropping as the two grasses to be immediately described. The weight of crop per acre is also less, though there is strong presumptive evidence that, weight for weight, it is more nutritious than cocksfoot, and perhaps so than Timothy. Sheep are very fond of it. Mr. George Sinclair states, that, when combined with white clover only, the second season, on a sandy loam, it is sufficient for the support of five couples of ewes and lambs per acre. It is the principal grass in all rich natural pastures, and, should, therefore, when laying down land permanently, form at least one-tenth of the sward. This grass is most nutritious at the time of the seed ripening: the latter-math is more nutritive than the spring herbage. This grass grows well in irrigated meadows, being generally found on the crowns of the ridges. It flowers in April, May, and June, according

as it may have been depastured early or late. The seed ripens in June or July, according to the season of flowering. The seeds are very liable to disease—so much so, that, under the most favourable circumstances, not more than one seed out of four can be expected to grow.

Dactylis glomerata (Round-panicked Cocksfoot).—This is one of the heaviest producing grasses, yielding only to Timothy in produce of hay, and that only on certain soils; whilst, if kept grazed, it yields a superior amount of herbage as compared with any other grass, and is always found in great abundance on our richest natural pastures—in some instances to the extent of three-fourths of the whole amount. Wherever this grass abounds it should be kept closely grazed; otherwise it is apt to grow into coarse tufts or hassoocks, and is, consequently, refused by cattle. It grows well on cultivated bogs and peats, as also on loams and stiff soils. It flowers in June, and ripens its seed in July.



TIMOTHY, OR MEADOW CATSTAIL.

is small if the season is dry. It flowers in the latter end of June, and ripens the seed in the end of July.

Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dogstail).—This grass is particularly well adapted for irrigated meadows. It attains the greatest luxuriance of growth on moist, turfy soils, mixed with tenacious clay or marl; it is, also, one of our principal down and light land grasses. It has a wider range of habitat, whether as respects dry or wet, heavy or light land, than any other British grass. On light lands, laid down to permanent pasture, this grass will eventually usurp the place of nearly all the other kinds; being found, in a few years, mixed only with white and red clovers, and commonly with the birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and wild vetch (*Vicia sepium*). If, however, kept well manured on the soils under notice, it will entirely overcome the two last-named plants; and, if mown or kept eaten down close, only the white clover will be found growing in its company, except grasses of a kindred nature. If an estimation was made of all the old meadows throughout the country, it would be found that the major part of them consisted principally of this grass. Notwithstanding it is so widely grown as a meadow grass, and still more so as a pasture one, it is greatly inferior, in produce and nutritive properties, to the grasses described immediately preceding this. Under the most favourable circumstances, it rarely yields a ton and a half of hay to the acre. Mr. George Sinclair remarks, in a note, that, "In the opinion of those who have the care of high-bred horses, the best hay to be met with in the London markets is the upland meadow hay, from the neighbourhood of Hendon. The crop is usually cut early in June, and consists chiefly of the *Cynosurus cristatus*; hence, this species, is called, *par excellence*, the Hendon bent." It may be well to remark here, that this grass, when made into hay at the time of flowering, possesses double the nutritive properties that it will do if made into hay at the time the seed is ripe; in fact, at the latter period the culms are not as nutritious as good oat straw, and are commonly known in many parts of the country under



SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW. WOOD MEADOW. CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

the name of *windlestraws*. At the time of flowering, the produce is much less than at the seed-time; but, as at the former period the hay will possess as much nutriment as when cut at the latter, practically there is no disadvantage in cutting at the time of flowering, whilst the benefit of a more lengthened period for the aftermath growing decides the question as being more advantageous to cut this grass at the time of flowering: when well made at this period, it possesses a beautiful flavour, and is of that short crisp character so much liked by horses. It was remarked by Mr. Sinclair, "that in some parts of Woburn Park this grass constituted the principal part of the herbage, on which the deer and Southdown sheep chiefly browse; whilst, at another part of the park, which consisted chiefly of the *Agrostis vulgaris fascicularis* (tufted-leaved bent), *Agrostis vulgaris tenuifolia* (slender-leaved bent), *Festuca ovina* (sheep's fescue), *Festuca duriensis* (hard fescue), and *Festuca cambrica* (Welsh fescue), is seldom touched by them; but the Welsh breed of sheep almost constantly browse on them, and almost entirely neglect the *Cynosurus cristatus* (crested dogstail), *Lolium perenne* (perennial rye-grass), and *Poa trivialis* (rough-stalked meadow-grass). May not the fact here named in a great degree

explain the circumstance why certain breeds of cattle and sheep, when removed from their native pastures, are found not to thrive equally with other breeds placed on the same pastures? A full enquiry into these circumstances might be found advantageous to those farmers who are located near the extensive and uncultivated districts found in the West of England, such as Exmoor, Dartmoor, and the mountainous districts of the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland. None of our cultivated grasses tends so much to form that fine, springy, and green turf so characteristically British, as this grass: this is owing, in some measure, to the firm and close character of the herbage which it is constantly throwing up; but also in consequence of its roots penetrating to a considerable depth, thus drawing up moisture and food during dry weather, when many other plants would either lose their luxuriant appearance, or perhaps perish. In consequence of these properties, wherever it is important to secure a sward of the best quality, this grass ought to form a considerable portion of it, particularly where sheep-grazing forms an important object. The last remark applies with still greater force when the pasture is to be formed on a dry upland soil: for soils of this character the crested dogstail is the grass *par excellence*. The culms have been found valuable for the manufacture of straw-bonnets. It flowers towards the end of June, and the seed ripens towards the end of July.

Holcus lanatus, or Woolly Soft Grass, is known by several other names, such as Yorkshire bent, Yorkshire fog, White grass, &c. It is a very common grass, and grows on all soils, from the richest to the poorest; in fact, when once introduced into meadow or pasture land, it is very difficult to eradicate it, unless the soil is an exceedingly dry one: this arises partly from its profuse seeding property, and also to its constantly throwing up culms, until the severity of winter checks their growth. Mr. Sinclair observes, that, where the soil is light and silicious, it will increase to a degree injurious to the superior grasses of the pasture, and should, consequently, under the circumstances of the soil just mentioned, be introduced with great caution. It would appear, however, that this remark was founded upon observations made in Devonshire, where the moisture of the climate may in some measure compensate for the natural aridity of a silicious soil; for our experience tends to show that it is much easier to eradicate from silicious soils than from any other. In doing so, however, it must be borne in mind that such silicious soils ought to be sufficiently well manured to be able to support the superior grasses; otherwise this, and grasses of a similarly inferior character, will take possession of the soil, affording, by that means, the most unmistakable evidence of bad, slovenly, and exhausting farming. The woolly soft grass yields enormous crops of hay on bogs reclaimed by paring and burning, even without the application of a calcareous dressing. It particularly affects a moist soil, and attains the greatest perfection on peat. It is much grown on the latter class of soils in Ireland for hay, though we never observed that the cattle fed on it did much better than when fed on straw; but as hay is only sparingly given to cattle as a winter food in that country, and as we were never made acquainted with the relative weight of the two kinds of forage supplied as food, it is quite possible that the starved condition of the beasts in spring may be, in some degree, attributed to the scanty quantity, as well as the inferior quality, of the hay afforded them. Under the inspection of Mr. Sinclair, Francis, late Duke of Bedford, made trial of this grass on a large scale: the result proved that it was a very inferior grass for pasture or for hay, its merits consisting in being productive and easy of cultivation; but it was disliked by the cattle, and was found not to be an early grass, and, when once in possession of the soil, could hardly be rooted out. Mr. Sinclair found it in the richest grazing-grounds in Devonshire, from which circumstance he judged that it ought in a small degree to be sown with other seeds on laying down land for permanent pasturage. To this opinion we demur, particularly as we feel well convinced that if the opinion is a sound one, viz. that it ought in a small degree to constitute a part of all permanent pastures, that object will be attained by means of naturally sown seeds, for this grass produces a profusion of light seed easily dispersed by the wind, by which means it soon becomes widely spread; for though a late flowering grass, the seed ripens sooner than that of most other grasses, and before hay harvest begins is generally perfected. We do not consider that the fact of its being found in the richest grazing lands of Devonshire sufficiently warrants its introduction into any mixture of grass seeds intended for laying down land; we rather attribute its presence to mismanagement, either through deficient



FERTILE MEADOW. WOOLLY SOFT. ITALIAN RYE.

drainage or superabundance of inert carbonaceous peaty soil being present, indicating the want of a calcareous dressing. The only case in which the growth of this grass is pardonable is in the case of peat-bogs, where a calcareous application is either difficult to procure, or when the expense is too great. Its inferiority as a grass is clearly indicated by the fact that cattle prefer almost any other grass to this, as it is frequently seen in pastures with full-grown perfect leaves, while the grasses that surround it are cropped to the roots. The numerous downy hairs which cover the surface of the whole plant render the hay that is made from it soft and spongy, and in this state it is disliked by cattle, particularly by horses. The best mode of eradicating this grass is to plough up the pasture, and take not less than a five years' course of crops, and then return the land to other grasses. This may, however, be partially produced by hard stocking, so as not to let this grass run to seed; top-dressing, with rich composts and accompanying the dressing, by sowing other and suitable grass seeds. Harrowing the latter in at the time of sowing with a bush harrow, flowers, and ripens the seed in July.

Poa annua (Annual Meadow Grass—Suffolk Grass).—Perhaps no plant, certainly none of the *Graminae*, is so widely spread as this minute but beautiful plant; being found within the Torrid Zone and the Arctic Circle, from the plain to the heights on the confines of constant snow, also on the most barren silicious soils and the richest pastures. It will produce flowers and seeds, when it cannot attain to more than an inch in height from the soil being in the next degree to sterility. The seed is perfected in a shorter space of time than that of any other species of grass, or, perhaps, of any plant; and a great reproductive power may be imagined from the circumstance of its flowering and seeding during winter, a smart frost not even putting a stop to it. It is a troublesome weed to gardeners, being found frequently growing in gravel walks, from which it is best eradicated by sprinkling salt over it. This grass forms a large part of the herbage of light sandy lands, and is generally the cause of that green appearance which is to be seen about the gateways or entrances to rough moors and bogs, where the soil is much trodden by cattle. Citizens' grass plots are in general largely composed of this grass.

Possessing only short roots, pastures containing a large amount of this grass are liable to suffer much from drought, which is speedily seen by the herbage turning brown. This grass is deficient both in quantity and nutritive qualities, but it adds much to the density of old sward. It is an annual plant; and the farmer need not be at any care about sowing it, for its light seeds are being wafted about by every wind that blows.

Poa fertilis (Fertile Meadow-Grass).—Few grasses are more generally useful and have more claims on the attention of the farmer than this. Its yield is far from insignificant, being greater than the crested dogtail, though its culm or seed stem is not so tall as the latter. In regard to early growth it stands next to meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, and tall oat, and continues to send forth flowering culms until their growth is arrested by frost; from which circumstances the terms *fertilis* (fertile) and *srotinae* (late flowering) have been derived. It will grow on almost every kind of soil; pure silicious, and peats not dressed with calcareous matter, are, however, the most inimical to its growth; and it attains the greatest perfection in a rich moist open loam, of a carbonaceous quality. It is one of those grasses that thrive best when combined with others, as it will not make a superior turf of itself, but adds much to the value of a sward from its nutritive qualities and powers of early and late growth. As it perfects an abundance of seed, it may be easily propagated. When in flower, from its large, loose, and wide-spreading panicle, it forms one of the handsomest plants grown in the British Isles. It should take a prominent place among the grasses intended for permanent pasture, and ranks with those best adapted for irrigated meadows; in fact it might, with great propriety, be mixed with grasses such as rye-grass, &c., intended for only one crop, as it would add to the weight of forage and aftermath. We shall, however, make some observations on this point at a future stage. It flowers in the beginning of July, and the seed is ripe towards the end of the month.



ANNUAL MEADOW.

HARD FESCUE.

LADIES' TRESSES.

Poa trivialis (Rough-stalked Meadow-grass).—In Mr. Young's "Annals of Agriculture," it is stated that so long ago as 1789, Mr. Boys, of Betsinger, in Kent, a farmer of the highest reputation, raised, at much expense and several years' attention, from twenty to thirty bushels of seed of this grass, which he then offered for sale at three shillings per pound. His statement was that it made a very fine thick turf, and produced a great quantity of very excellent grass from moist rich soils. He used the straw after the seed was thrashed, instead of hay, for his riding horses; and they preferred it to his best meadow-hay. To have the land covered thick, more than seven pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Dr. Smith observed of this grass, that it does not bear the frost so well, nor does it shoot so early in the spring, as the smooth-stalked meadow-grass; but when the weather becomes warm enough to make grasses in general shoot, this grows faster, and produces a greater crop of bottom leaves than most others. The seasons in which this grass arrives at perfection, together with its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, combined with the circumstance of its forming a close thick sward, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist rich soils and sheltered situation; but on dry and exposed uplands its yield is altogether inconsiderable. It yearly diminishes, and ultimately dies off, sometimes in the course of four or five years. Its produce is always much greater when combined with other grasses than when cultivated by itself: with a proper admixture, it will nearly double its produce, though on the same soil, so much it delights in shelter. Those spots in pastures that are most closely eaten down consist for the most part of this grass. It flowers towards the end of June, and ripens the seed in the middle of July.

Poa pratensis (Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass).—This species sends forth its stems but once in the year. On the whole, it is an inferior grass: its strong, creeping roots exhaust the soil; its growth, after mowing, is slow; and its spring growth, though early, is inconsiderable. It flowers in the beginning of June, and ripens seed in the beginning of July.

Festuca pratensis (Meadow Fescue).—In point of early produce in the spring, this grass stands next to the meadow-foxtail, and is superior in this respect to the cocksfoot. It is eaten by horses, oxen, and sheep, but particularly by the two first. The meadow fescue constitutes a very considerable portion of the herbage of all rich pastures and irrigated meadows. It makes excellent hay; and though a large plant, the leaves or herbage are succulent and tender, and apparently much liked by cattle, as they never form rank tufts, which is often the case with the larger grasses. It does not arrive at its full productive powers from seed so soon as either the cocksfoot or foxtail, and, though essential for permanent pasture, is not, by itself, well adapted for alternate husbandry, but should be combined with the larger grasses already noticed. This grass is not so plentiful in the deep alluvial soils of Lincolnshire as in the clay districts. In the vale of Aylesbury, it constitutes a considerable portion of the most valuable and fattening pastures of that rich grazing district. It appears more particularly to affect rich clayey soils than any other. It flowers in June, and ripens the seed at the end of July and the beginning of August.

Festuca duriuscula (Hard Fescue).—This grass prevails most in down lands, sandy elevated soils, and dry pastures; but it also enters into the composition of rich alluvial meadow lands, and thrives under irrigation. It withstands the effect of drought better than most other grasses; and when not cropped after midsummer, constitutes one of the best ingredients for winter sheep feed. It is found to attain the greatest perfection when combined with the meadow fescue and rough-stalked meadow-grass. It springs rather early, and the produce is remarkably fine and succulent.

Bromus arvensis (Field-Brome).—The Bromes are all annual grasses, though supposed to be perennial by many in consequence of the same species occupying a field continuously; the circumstance, however, arises from the great quantity of seed which it sheds. Like most of the annual grasses, the Bromes possess the most nutritive qualities about the time of flowering, and if cut at that period will afford a considerable quantity of nutritive hay; but if left uncut until the seed is ripe, it is then comparatively of no value. The greatest objection to this grass is the sharp awny character of the florets, which makes it disagreeable to cattle. Few grasses grow better on stiff clays inclined to be wet and sour: this, combined with the facts that it affords an early bite in spring, and withstands the effects of frost better than many of the superior grasses, recommend it to the attention of the farmer. Brome grasses should only be introduced with great caution, as the seeds fall from the husks as soon as ripe, and speedily vegetate amongst the roof leaves of the perennial grasses, and before autumn draws to a conclusion attain to a considerable size.

Agrostis solonifera (Large-leaved Creeping Bent—Fiorin).—Some

years ago this grass attracted much attention, through the efforts of Dr. Richardson, of Belfast, at which time it was generally known by its Irish name "*fiorin*," which means grassy. There cannot, however, be a doubt that that gentleman greatly overrated its good qualities. At the same time, a number of the opponents to its introduction were equally wrong in denying it any merit. The circumstance arose, in many cases, through experiments with two or three other varieties which so much resemble the true fiorin that the distinction between the species is exceedingly difficult to discover. This plant is wholly unfit for alternate husbandry in consequence of its mode of growing, which is like that of the strawberry, by shooting out stolones, from the joints of which roots descend. It is an exhausting grass, as might be anticipated from its large produce and very short roots. It grows well on damp meadows, and such as are occasionally overflowed, and is one of the most useful grasses in irrigated meadows, where it will generally be found at the bottom of the ridges. It forms a great part of the winter herbage of our richest pastures. It is easiest propagated by spinning the grass into ropes and cutting it to pieces with a chaff-cutter—every joint will grow.

Avena flavescens (Golden Oat—Yellow Oat-grass).—This grass affects a dry calcareous soil, and is always found in the richest natural pastures. Its produce is not great, nor its nutritive qualities considerable. On elevated dry soil this grass thrives better than most others, and in such situations is well worth cultivating. It flowers the first week in July, and ripens the seed early in August. There are a very great number of varieties of the agrostis or bent grasses, but none are worthy of notice except the above.

Lolium italicum (Italian or Annual Rye-grass).—The Italian rye-grass is easily distinguished from the perennial species by its taller and more slender growth, being also more of a pea-green colour. The spikelets are also set much further apart, in this respect approaching the darnel in appearance. The general habit of rye-grass is too well known to need any very lengthened description; it may, however, be remarked, that if intended for hay it ought to be cut whilst in flower. Its principal qualities are that it throws up a great quantity of herbage in spring, and on rich land can be cut two or three times advantageously during the summer: it is usually sown with red clover.

Lolium perenne (Perennial Rye-grass).—Of late years, a great number of varieties of this grass have been brought forward. The following general characteristics will, perhaps, serve as a sufficient guide for selecting the sorts best adapted to particular purposes. The nearer the variety approaches in appearance the one just described, it is less likely to be a true perennial. The true perennials are those kinds whose spikelets lie very close on each side of the culm, and are branched. This branched variety is the true perennial, and is the sort best adapted for stiff soils. The number of species of this grass may be imagined, when it is stated that Mr. Whitworth, who paid great attention to this subject, possessed a collection, in 1823, of not less than sixty varieties: this, however, will cease to be so surprising, when it is stated that all the varieties are apt to change their character according to the soil on which they are cultivated. All kinds of rye-grass readily vegetate on most kinds of soil that are free from stagnant moisture: it soon arrives at perfection, and produces, in its first years of growth, a good supply of early herbage. These circumstances uphold its use among farmers, though, for alternate husbandry or permanent pasture, it is greatly inferior, both as regards quantity and quality, to the catstail, cocksfoot, foxtail, &c. The latter-math of rye-grass is very inconsiderable, and the plant impoverishes the soil in a high degree, if the culms (which are invariably left untouched by cattle) are not cut before the seed advances towards perfection. When this is neglected, the field, after Midsummer, exhibits only a brown surface of withered straws.

Poa nemoralis (Wood Meadow Grass).—This grass is seldom if ever found growing naturally other than in shady situations, such as under trees, high hedgerows, &c.: nevertheless, the seeds vegetate readily when sown on exposed situations; and the plants grow freely, and attain to a greater size and strength, than those in the woods and in the shade. It is remarked by Mr. G. Sinclair, that before the period of coming into flower the plants that are cultivated in open places are invariably attacked by the disease termed rust, which pervades every part of the plant; and that in moist and cloudy seasons the disease is much less severe, being chiefly confined to the leaves. No trace of this affection is ever found in plants of this grass growing in shady situations. The fact is the more remarkable, as it is the very reverse of the circumstances which commonly accompany the appearance of rust amidst wheat. The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent, and nutritive herbage, recommend it for admission to the permanent pasture grasses. It is particularly well calculated for sowing in plantations and orchards, accompanied by cocksfoot, sweet-scented vernal, and crested dogtail grasses. Wood meadow grass flowers in the third week of June, and ripens the seed in the end of July.



FIELD BROME.

COCKSFOOT.

TALL OAT-GRASS.

Briza media (Common Quaking Grass—Ladies' Tresses).—We have introduced this grass into our article more for the purpose of interesting our female readers, as it is frequently used as an addition to our chimney ornaments, bunches being placed in slender glass vases, where its graceful elegance is shown off to the greatest perfection. It would also form a beautiful addition to rockeries and grotto-work, if sown in the interstices of the stones; it is peculiarly well calculated for such like ornamental garden-work, as it flourishes on a dry, poor soil. Although noticed here as an ornamental garden plant and chimney ornament (if kept dry and free from dust, it will remain perfect for years), it is not without a fair share of utility to the husbandman, as its nutritive powers are considerable, as compared with other grasses affecting soils of a similar character. It is eaten by horses, cows, and sheep. These merits, therefore (it is observed by Mr. Sinclair), demand attention; and though it is unfit, comparatively, for rich, permanent pasture, yet for poor sandy, and also poor tenacious soils, where improvements in other respects cannot be sufficiently effected to fit them for the production of the superior grasses, the common quaking grass will be found of value. It flowers the second and third weeks in June, and the seed is ripe about the second week in July.

The preceding details respecting the habits and properties of the most generally useful grasses will in a great degree enable the reader to select an assortment adapted for any particular soil.

Strange as it may appear to many, we confidently assert, that in no branch of British husbandry does so much ignorance exist as in the proper management of meadow and pasture land. From the varied habits of the grasses already noticed, it will be seen that, in order to produce the largest amount of herbage at all seasons of the year, recourse must be had to such a variety of grasses as will be continually throwing up herbage at all seasons of the year. The superiority of old natural pastures will be found to arise principally from the variety of different habits and properties which exist in a combination of numerous different grasses. Some grasses withstand the injurious effects of long-continued dry weather better than others and *vice versa*; the same remark applies to frost, excessive wet, or other meteorological vicissitudes. Hence, the never-failing supply of nutritive herbage obtained from old natural pastures, which cannot be found in fields laid down with only one or two kinds, such as is commonly done by using rye-grass and clover.

Mr. Sinclair found that turves one foot in diameter, cut from rich ancient pasture land in Endsleigh, Devonshire, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, contained the following plants:—From Hurdwich Ground: Sweet-scented vernal, perennial rye, smooth-stalked meadow-grass, rough-stalked meadow-grass, cocksfoot, woolly soft, meadow fescue grasses, yarrow white clover, perennial red clover, narrow-leaved plantain (rib-grass or cock's-grass), daisy, buttercup, and sheep's sorrel. Turf from Endsleigh Ground: Meadow fescue, hard fescue, meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, soft brome, rough-stalked meadow, crested dogtail, creeping or purple fescue, fiorin, perennial rye, woolly soft grass, common bent, sweet-scented vernal grasses; and perennial red clover, white clover, spear-leaved plantain, yarrow, and sheep's sorrel, daisy, hawk-weed, self-heal, &c.

In the rich pastures of Lincolnshire, which are the richest feeding-grounds in the world, a similar admixture was found, the only difference being that, in the Lincolnshire pastures, the natural or proper grasses were in a much greater proportion, and, excepting yarrow and the clover, there was scarcely a plant to be found out of the family of the proper grasses.

The result of an examination of the pastures in the Vale of Aylesbury was in accordance with the above. In concluding his observations on these pastures, Mr. Sinclair justly observes: "The chief properties which give value to a grass are, nutritive powers, produce, early growth, regenerating powers or the property of growing rapidly after being cropped, and the facilities which it offers for its propagation by seed. But the results of these (the Woburn) experiments have proved that a combination of all the merits and properties which give value to a grass is not to be found in a superior degree in any single grass." Such being the case, the important question arises, what is the best selection of grasses to lay down land in permanent pasture? Mr. Sinclair gives the following selection:—

Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	.. .. .	2 bushels.
Meadow fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>)	.. .. .	2 ditto.
Meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>)	.. .. .	2 ditto.
Rough-stalked meadow grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)	.. .. .	2 ditto.
Tall oat-like soft grass (<i>Holcus avanaceus</i>)	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
Meadow catstail (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	.. .. .	15 lb.
Hard fescue (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>)	.. .. .	2 bushels.
Crested dogtail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>)	.. .. .	1 ditto.
Nerved meadow grass (<i>Poa nervata</i>)	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Wood meadow grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>)	.. .. .	1 ditto.
Narrow-leaved meadow grass (<i>Poa angustifolia</i>)	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Fiorin (<i>Agrostis solonifera</i>)	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	.. .. .	1 ditto.
White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	.. .. .	15 lb.
Buck vetch (<i>Vicia sepium</i>)	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
Sweet-scented vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>)	.. .. .	1 ditto.
Perennial red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense perenne</i>)	.. .. .	12 lb.
Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)	.. .. .	4 lb.

We may observe that the above selection is well adapted for fertile loams and stiff soils, but not for light lands. On very stiff soils the cocksfoot may be increased one half, diminishing the foxtail. On fertile peaty soils the cocksfoot may be diminished, and the catstail increased in a like proportion. On light lands the cocksfoot and catstail may be diminished three-fourths, leaving the other seeds as above. Having made these remarks, we will return to Mr. Sinclair's observations. "If the seeds of the before-named grasses and plants be mixed in the different proportions before stated, one bushel of such mixture of seeds, sown on an acre of land, will (omitting fractions) afford but two seeds to every square inch, while the most productive ancient natural pasture examined had seven plants to every square inch;" but, as many of the seeds are infertile, a proportional allowance ought to be made on that account: on the other hand, as the seeds grow very luxuriantly the first year, and are annually scattering fresh seeds, ten pecks of the preceding assortment may, perhaps, be about the quantity which ought to be sown to a statute acre. For alternate husbandry, the cocksfoot is best adapted to dry, stiff, and fertile loamy lands, whilst the catstail is best calculated for cultivated peats, and moist, stiff soils; the rye-grass for light lands. Of the time of sowing there can be no doubt but the autumn is the best season, if intended for permanent pasturage; but for alternate husbandry, perhaps, there is no more profitable mode than that usually adopted, namely, sowing in spring with a grain crop.

Having made several allusions to the Woburn experiments and the grass garden, it may be well to explain that these experiments were made by Mr. Sinclair, at the sole expense and at the instigation of Francis Duke of Bedford: the experiments occupied a number of years, and were conducted with the greatest care, every plot being separated by boards. The produce of each grass on different plots and soils were accurately weighed at various periods of their growth: their nutritive properties were investigated by Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. We have not included the weight in this account, deeming our general observations not only sufficiently accurate but also more practically useful; and, with regard to the nutritive properties of the different kinds, it may be remarked, that in Sir H. Davy's time organic chemistry was very little understood, and some of the matters which were then deemed least nutritive may at the present period be considered most so. As an illustration, we may mention that what Sir H. Davy called bitter extractive may prove to be legumin. Professor Way is about to investigate this subject; and we feel assured that it is in able hands, that will do it the fullest justice. Clovers, &c., have not been considered in this paper, as they do not belong to the order *Graminae*.

Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P., having drawn the attention of those who visit the Exeter Meeting to his water meadows, it may be well to conclude with an account of the grasses usually found in the best formed water meadows. They consist as follows:—Meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, field-brome, meadow fescue. These generally occupy the crowns of the ridges. In the furrows grow the creeping bent, March bent, hard fescue, lesser variety of the meadow catstail, woolly soft, rough-stalked meadow, meadow fescue grasses; whilst the golden oat, crested dogtail, perennial rye, and sweet-scented vernal grasses are interspersed over the whole, in company with the tufted vetch.

It is well known that old meadow grasses are much later in being ready for the scythe than "*seeds*." We attribute this, in some measure, to the deficiency of the silicates in old turf: this might be in a great measure remedied by manuring old meadows with a soluble silicate, by which means the flowering culms would be forced forward in the beginning of the year, and would thus become fit for the scythe as early as seedling grasses. The value of old meadow land for the purpose of haymaking might in many places be thus doubled.

For specimens of some of the grasses, not easily procured in the vicinity of the metropolis, we are indebted to Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co., of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, seedsmen to the Royal Agricultural Society, as the Grass Garden at Kew is only in course of formation. We hope, however, that by next year there will be a complete assortment of British Grasses, to which all may refer to. The necessity of getting this part of the Kew Garden complete by next year is the more urgent, as we shall have a great number of foreigners visiting us to view the Great Exposition; many of whom, from the interior parts of Germany, feel a great and growing interest in agricultural improvements.

* A kind not much used, though deserving of more notice on account of its winter herbage: it was imported originally from North America.

[PICTURES FROM THE
EXHIBITIONS.

(Continued from page 25.)

Academy: it hangs in the East Room, and is, in the Catalogue,

8. "The Wind on Shore."—This is a highly poetic scene: the bright lights and dark shadows, the threatening clouds, and the flattering horizon, are charmingly painted.

The circular picture, engraved on this page, is from the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and is

190. "The Angels' Whisper." Painted by J. J. Jenkins.—The scene is the cabin of a peasant, where two guardian angels are keeping watch over a sleeping innocent. This is a beautiful little picture, of a class now very popular.

Next is one of Mr. M'lan's ten contributions to the Exhibition of the National Institution, in Regent-street. It is a touching scene,

76. "The Highland Coronach."—Niel Macdonald, son of the Laird of Achtreachtan, "indweller in Glencoe," and one of the "most stiff-necked of the Popish clan Donald," was "slaine by certain righteous men," friends of Master John Neyoy, preacher, who was instructed to "teache the uncivil natives of the Hiellands and Isles both *Inglishche* and *Godliness*." This young man, whilst hunting on the hills between Glencoe and Fasnacloigh, was "shot unto death." His brother escaped at the time of the massacre of Glencoe, and flew for safety into Yorkshire, and subsequently assumed the name of Blair—a field (of battle)—or Blair. The present member for Bolton is one of his descendants. "Coronach," in the Gaelic, signifies "Lament."

LITERATURE.

IN MEMORIAM.—MOXON.

This volume is the great poetical product of the present season. The year's literary value will be measured by it hereafter. It is in all respects extraordinary and meritorious. It comes before us simply with its appeal as pure poetry, addressed to universal sympathies, without borrowed aid, whether from a high-sounding title or a salient subject. It is merely a friend's lamentation for a friend's death—a series of doubts and regrets, of reminiscences, hopes, fancies, fears, and speculations, having their origin in sorrow for that one calamity. The book is anonymously published, but is well known to be the work of Mr. Tennyson; and the friend whose virtue it celebrates was Mr. Arthur H. Hallam, the son of the historian.

Grief is monotonous in its tone. Accordingly, all these elegies are in the same measure. Some are very brief; others extend to several stanzas; none

have any titles; all are properly breathings, or effusions—sudden thoughts, accidental associations—shadows and fantastic relations, such as Sorrow makes the universe tributary withal to the expression of her moods.

The book may be opened anywhere, and a complete poem found, embodying some form of sadness, some phantom of melancholy. Let us take one at ran-

somptuous investigations the pensive poet thus justifies:—

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

These philosophical difficulties, it would seem, it was his friend's habit to

dom. We open, by chance, at pages 70 and 71. Here are two poems that happen to explain the purpose and tone of the whole memorial.

If these brief lays, of sorrow born,
Were taken to be such as closed
Grave doubts and answers here proposed,
Then these were such as men might scorn.

Her care is not to part and prove;
She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender shade of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.

And hence, indeed, she sports with words;
But better serves a wholesome law,
And holds it sin and shame to draw
The deepest measure from the chords:

Nor dare she trust a larger lay,
But rather loosens from the lip
Short swallow-flights of song, that dip
Their wings in tears, and skim away.

Such is the manner, metre, and character of this elegiac series. The uniformity of measure gives them somewhat the impression of sonnets on the mind; only the form is so much more simple and facile. Notwithstanding the general simplicity of style, the thoughts, however, are frequently abstruse, and the reflections profound—even scientific, as in the two following examples, borrowed from geology.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fall beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likeliest God within the soul?

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life:

That I, considering everywhere
Her secret meaning in her deeds,
And finding that of fifty seeds
She often brings but one to bear,

falter where I firmly trod.

"So careful of the type?" but no.
From scarped cliff, and quarried stone,
She cries, "A thousand types are gone;
I care for nothing—all shall go.

"Thou makest thine appeal to me:
I bring to life, I bring to death,
The spirit does but mean the breath:
I know no more." And he, shall he,

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who rolled the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fane of fruitless prayer,

Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills;
Who battled for the true, the just,
He blown about the desert dust,
Or seal'd within the iron hills?

Thus it is that knowledge itself to the sorrowful becomes sorrow. Such



THE ANGELS' WHISPER.—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.



THE HIGHLAND CORONACH.—PAINTED BY MR. M'LAN.

cope withal; thus they recur among these mournful reminiscences. Such abstractions, however, are frequently relieved by picturesque illustrations. Here is a domestic painting, for instance, which will command admiration:—

Two partners of a married life:
I looked on these, and thought of thee,
In vastness and in mystery,
And of my spirit as of a wife.

These two—they dwelt with eye on eye,
Their hearts of old have beat in tune,
Their meetings made December June;
Their every parting was to die.

Their love has never past away;
The days she never can forget
Are earnest that he loves her yet,
Whate'er the faithless people say.

Her life is lone, she sits apart,
He loves her yet, she will not weep
Tho' rapt in matters dark and deep
He seems to slight her simple heart.

He threads the labyrinth of the mind,
He reads the secret of the star,
He seems so near and yet so far,
He looks so cold: she thinks him kind.

She keeps the gift of years before,
A wither'd violet is her bliss;
She knows not what his greatness is;
For that, for all, she loves him more.

For him she plays, to him she sings
Of early faith and plighted vows;
She knows but matters of the house,
And he, he knows a thousand things.

Her faith is fixt and cannot move,
She darkly feels him great and wise;
She dwells on him with faithful eyes—
"I cannot understand I love."

Other delicious pictures there are, exceedingly various, with dreams and visions to boot; all made to connect themselves, by the cunning of grief, with the memory of the dead. Nor is the whole without a moral. The poet recognises sorrow as knowledge, but Wisdom as a power above both:—

"For she is earthly of the mind,
But Wisdom heavenly of the soul."

His essential deity, however, is Love, to whom he dedicates the completed work—

"Strong son of God, immortal Love."

To which line, nevertheless, the orthodox may and will object; the attribute, in received systems of theology, properly characterising the Paternal Deity. To any other series of poems than such as these, professing to embody the deepest truths, and not shrinking from the most severe illustrations, we should hardly think of suggesting such an objection. But criticism in this case must assume the standard of the work criticised. Every word is important, every image should be weighed. Taken altogether, the work reminds us strongly of Dante's "Vita Nuova," and is as strongly indicative of a kindred genius. This little book of Mr. Tennyson will be extensively read, and for many generations continue famous. It is quick with that earnestness of life which promises immortality; it is full of that sincerity of emotion which ensures a catholicity of feeling. The interest, as the reader will have already perceived, is mainly psychological; a prepared mind is, therefore, presumed in the student who undertakes the perusal of these fine poems.

LEAVES FROM A LADY'S DIARY OF HER TRAVELS IN BARBARY. 2 Vols. Colburn.

Barbary is comparatively a novel subject for a traveller's investigation for, a



"THE CHILD'S PRAYER."—PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, A.R.A.

lady-traveller's, a somewhat curious adventure. The point of departure was Marseilles, and the earliest description relates to the wretched condition of the streets in Algiers, and the Court of the Duchess d'Aumale. Of course, the monument to the Duke of Orleans is not forgotten, and other signs of French dominion. Among the native curiosities, we are presented with a Harem of Dolls. We have also a description of Blida, and afterwards of Philippeville. We may form some notion of the miserable life of the Colonists, from the fact that "the only inhabitants are the military and a bad class of civilians—bankrupt tradesmen, dissipated mechanics—the very refuse of France." Our lady records:—

"Our Polish friend, Colonel K brought me to-day a small ancient coin, which he had picked up among the ruins of the amphitheatre. This gentleman, whose wife and family are in Paris, has obtained the permission of the French Government to found a commercial establishment in Philippeville; he and some other Polish refugees proposing to unite together to form a company. He has been here only twenty-four hours, and the bad climate has already so disheartened him, that he has some misgivings as to the practicability of carrying out his scheme. He passes his evenings with us; for evenings to a solitary man, in a town like this, are dreary indeed. We dine down stairs in the public *salle*, the only way by which we can secure our dinner being warm. Besides ourselves and the Polish Colonel, there are in this hotel about fifty other guests, all French military officers. The dinners are wretchedly cooked, and the appearance of the waiters, who attend on the guests in their shirt sleeves, is not very seemly."

Some of the ancient Roman remains in this place are interesting; but the tract of country is for the most part desert and uncomfortable; and travelling in an omnibus far from pleasant. Nature is nevertheless sublime, and sunrise and sunset are both beautiful. Our authoress shews a feeling of this, and her sketches of description are pleasing. Of incident there is not much, or of much account in her pages. Her position as a female was odd, but nothing occurred of a striking character. She thus describes the Hôtel de l'Europe at Constantina:—

"This hotel is an old Moorish house, a circumstance which, I confess, led me to give it the preference over some other places, where we might doubtless have been better accommodated; but I have repented of my injudicious predilection, and the few hours I have passed here have sufficed to convince me that these Moorish houses, though very interesting to look at, are not dwelling-places suited to Europeans. The rooms are like dungeons; they have no regular windows, but are lighted from glass-doors, which open on galleries looking into the court-yards. The rooms are consequently very deficiently supplied with light and air. Then there is such a labyrinth of passages and corridors, with little flights of steps leading up and down, that it would require the thread of Ariadne to avoid losing one's way in the mazy intricacies."

The French military, according to our traveller, regard Algiers as the most miserable exile to which they can be doomed. The disposition of the Arabs towards the French is not good; nor, in fact, towards Europeans generally. It is only fear which restrains the natives from open hostility. These volumes afford very satisfactory information as to the mode of life in the parts described, with ample accounts of the beautiful scenery about Bond, the ruins of Hippo, the peculiarities of Tunis, and of numerous other places which lay within the writer's route. It is true that her reflections are not profound, but her descriptions are graphic.



"MARKET BOATS ARRIVING AT ANGERS."—PAINTED BY E. A. GOODALL.



MORNING DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

ALTHOUGH London and its season, the country-seats, the sea baths, the Baden, Homburg, and Vichy waters carry away the aristocracy, we have, nevertheless, found in the various establishments here many novelties. Paris, which, during four months of the year, works night and day to create these elegances, never witnesses these light dresses in its public walks. They require the shade of large trees for shelter, and the verdure of lawns, studded with flowers, to set them off.



CAP.

Black worsted lace is in great vogue; its novelty alone can keep it in

fashion, for it cannot in any way rival the real silk lace. *Pardessus* are the height of the fashion: the *pardessus* similar to the *peignoir* morning dress; the *pardessus* trimmed with wide fine lace for morning visits; the chintz dress, with a similar *pardessus* for the country. Besides these, there are others for the evening.



STRAW BONNET.

IN-DOOR DRESS.

Alençon lace cap, ornamented on the side with bows of ribbon with long ends. *Pardessus*, ornamented with two flounces, the head of the upper flounce having a *ruche à la vieille*. *Manches engagées*, trimmed with a treble row of Alençon lace.

Children's nankeen dresses are embroidered in braid of the same colour, coming down to the legs; the sleeves embroidered to match, with plain muslin under-sleeves. The short trousers of cambric muslin are trimmed with English embroidery.

Gentlemen wear small frock-coats of ladies' cloth, short skirts, long waist, *manteau Amélie d'Éveque*, violet and English blue colours. The dress-coats are short and narrow in the skirts, and long-waisted. Almost all the fashions for gentlemen are founded on those of London. White hats are worn by some fashionables; and the brims are somewhat wider than those of last year.

Straw bonnets have the crown platted with ribbon of a dark colour and straw, ornamented with a little straw edging on each side; Malines lace cap, three rows of lace, and two of gauze ribbon, the crown with similar ribbon. These delightful novelties are from Madame Lauré's establishment, Rue des Capucines.

The most elegant riding habits are those made by Lavigne, Rue Vivienne. They have the highly-sought-for merit of a very close fit to the waist. This advantage is due to the use of busts moulded from nature, and invented by Lavigne. The summer riding-habits are very open in front, and kept buttoned at the waist by a few buttons only. The *basques* in front are short. At the back there are three double plaits, at the top of two of which there is a button. Down the front and the *basques* are edged with lace. The stuffs more generally used are *grain de poudre* cloths, of a blue or fine green dragon colours. Some riding-habits have been made of Indian nankeen. The buttons are always convex, covered with stuff. Some ladies have been seen with precious-stone buttons.

THE OPERA DRESS.

Is of silk, with a straight upper dress, and three flounces on the cross; the body pointed, having a lace *berthe*, with five or six rows of lace of the like sort, but the width of which decreases at each row in approaching the point of the body.

OPERA DRESS.

SIR ROBERT PEELE.

His qualifications as an orator, and his manner as a debater, have been well and graphically portrayed by an able Parliamentary reporter, who thus speaks of him:—

If posterity shall decide to rank Sir Robert Peel among great men, he will rather be classed among the statesmen than among the orators. He may be talked of with Walpole, but not with Pitt or Fox. Oratory is a severe and exacting art. Its object is not merely to excite the passions or sway the judgment, but also to produce models for the delight or admiration of mankind. It is a

study which will not brook a divided attention. The orator speaks rarely—at long intervals—during which he saturates his mind with his subject, while casting it in the mould to which his taste guides him, as being the most calculated to enhance by its charm the intrinsic worth or beauty of his thoughts. Like the poet, he works either from the love of his theme, or in the anticipation of triumph. But the exigencies of modern political warfare have called into being a class of public speakers whose effusions fall as far short of those of the professed orator in permanent beauty as they excel them in immediate utility. As the character of the House of Commons, remodelled under the Reform Bill, has become more business-like, so the most popular and powerful speakers there are

those who, rejecting the beautiful, apply themselves to the practical. Eloquence has become a positive element of power. A party leader is compelled to enter with almost equal energy into the most trifling as into the most important affairs. He must be always ready with facts, with arguments, with stimulated enthusiasm; he must identify himself with all the interests of those whom he would lead. Even were there time for that preparation which a great orator needs, there is no scope for his display.

At the head of this class of public speakers—of those who either do not aim at or fall short of acquiring, the divine art which, harmonising language till it becomes a ruse, and shaping thought into a talisman, gives a man the right to be called an orator—stands forth conspicuously Sir Robert Peel. We have already said that he sacrifices much possible fame as an orator, in order to secure substantial influence as a statesman. Some may be prepared to combat this; to say that Sir Robert Peel's inherent mediocrity is such that he could not, if he would, have rivalled even the most distinguished of living orators, much less the mighty dead. But it is difficult to suppose that a man of such high and varied attainments, one in whom the scholastic fervour has survived amidst the uncongenial pursuits of a stormy political life—one who, as for instance in his speech at Glasgow, and in some few of his speeches in Parliament, or at public places, has breathed the purer atmosphere of poetry and philosophy—it is scarcely possible to believe that, had he early devoted himself to the study and imitation of the greatest models, to the perfection of style, to the discriminating choice of language, he could not have elevated himself as an orator to the highest rank. No, Sir Robert Peel's aim is different; his political weight depends on his power of charming or influencing the House of Commons. He has studied political opinion until even its minutest shades are made palpable to him. They are all more or less represented in the popular assembly, and there he displays his knowledge of all their wants, and avails himself, concealing his purpose, of all their rivalries and prejudices. Not one but finds, from time to time, an echo in the speeches of Sir R. Peel. His caution, and, at the same time, his determination, are so well known, that the slightest hint he lets fall as to his purposes is instantly caught up. One cause of the breathless attention with which he is heard, is, that each section of the House is anxious to penetrate the mystery of his future policy, knowing well that he will not utter any direct promise as a mere flourish, or unless he means to fulfil it. If he be oracular in his mystery, he is often equally so in his studied mystification. As no man can more clearly explain himself when he pleases, so no man can more adroitly wrap up his real meaning in an unintelligible involvement of words. Look at him while in power from 1841 to 1846, while still he was concealing his intentions with respect to the commercial policy of the country. Sometimes a sturdy Radical, or an indignant agriculturist, determined to catch the eel by the tail and electrify him. He put some plain, direct question, and demands an answer. You think Sir Robert must now be fairly posed—his veil must be rent—parties must soon resume their own habits—for he must say something positive on which a war-cry can be raised. He rises, leans forward on the table, playing with his glasses, or puts his hands under the tails of his blue frock-coat, and in the most open and candid way declares his determination to answer frankly the question which has been put to him. This is satisfactory—it propitiates. All are on the *qui vive*. There is hushed silence. All Leads are stretched forward in expectation of the announcement of policy. Perhaps Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston exchange a glance or smile of incredulity, for they know their man. Meanwhile, the soft, bland voice has poured itself forth—its faintest tone heard in the most remote corner. The bearing betrays a full consciousness of the responsibility of the duty of the moment—the face wears the placid expression of innocence. You are fairly prepossessed for such a man. But what is he saying? By that cheer from Mr. Cobden, and his Sancho, Mr. Bright, he appears to have said something pleasant to the manufacturers. But that roar of delight from the other side? Oh, he has convulsed the country gentlemen by some well-timed compliment to agriculture, not as yet the object of his ridicule. And now another cheer, more general, is the reward of some pompous maxim of the public good. It is clear the House has warmed to him. The more kindly they entertain, the more candid grow the speaker's tones—the more earnest is he to do the best which the state of things allows. An elaborate statement follows of the different courses open to him—of their several advantages and disadvantages—in all of which he adroitly rouses the prejudices slumbering for the moment around him, and establishes a sympathy with each, centering hopes in himself, and setting old hatreds anew against each other, until having thus led the various parties into a mental *mêlée*, he winds up with an "upon the whole" leading with pompous affectation of resolves to a declaration of what he means to do, which, in fact, comprises—in an artful wof of phrases, sounding, but bodiless—almost everything that he does not mean to do. Meanwhile he has skillfully diverted the attention of all from the real point at issue to their mutual jealousies and asperities. Ten to one he sits down "amidst loud cheers," having uttered much, but avowed nothing. It may be asked, "How can such a body be so transparently cajoled?" The answer is, "It is done—done every day, in almost every speech; and the more it is done the more they seem to like it."

This, however, is but one phase of Sir Robert Peel's Parliamentary character. There are occasions—and they have multiplied during the last year or two—when he boldly throws aside all these arts of *finesse*, and assumes a much more lofty position. Patient, painstaking, a dissembler, even a hypocrite, speaking a hyacinth, in order to obtain power, he no longer lets the *serpente* from his camp than his mind seemed to expand; he grew in moral stature; he declined to look back at the tortuous path by which he had ascended, but passed with proud confidence forward. A magical change came over Sir Robert Peel from the hour that he finally resolved to make the attempt to obtain a pure majority of the House of Commons without the aid of the agricultural members—to be the Minister, not of a party, but of the nation. Whether it was that the desperate nature of the game, and the magnitude of the stake (nothing less than the fealty of a party, and the reputation of a line) inspired an unwonted magnanimity, or that a long-sought opportunity having arrived for throwing off a mask of hateful subservience, Sir Robert Peel, now, for the first time, displayed his real character; assuredly there was in his speeches during the last two years, and especially in the last six months, of his official life a tone to which his contemporaries were wholly unaccustomed. With a sense of power, and a consciousness of self-sacrifice, he assumed the air, now of a dictator, now of a martyr. Defence to the agriculturists, and threats to the legitimate opposition, were lacking by a kind of covert appeal to the public of doors. Occasional flashes of spirit, rare but emphatic, and decisive instances of plain-speaking, induced a momentary doubt whether this man, so metamorphosed by a great peril and an unparalleled responsibility, could hardly be the same Sir Robert Peel whose name had long been a by-word for plausibility and shiftness in statesmanship, when you had so often seen shivering with ludicrous indecision on the very brink of a positive declaration. But it is a singular fact, illustrating the real character of Sir Robert Peel, that at every great crisis of his public life—on bringing in the Emancipation Bill; on assuming office in 1841; and, finally, on introducing the measure for Repeal of the Corn-Law—he has thus thrown aside his disguise, and has spoken out plainly and boldly his real mind, regardless of personal consequences. This may have been magnanimity—it may have been moral heroism: political passions will always usurp in such cases the decision of a calm judgment.

If Sir Robert has acquired, by long study and practice, the art of leading and moulding to his will a body of several hundred intelligent men, he may be pardoned if the matter of his speeches be not first-rate. Excepting occasional passages of the kind just referred to, the character given already of his earlier speeches applies to his later ones. Neither the thoughts nor the language ever rise above the level of common sense. They are political manoeuvres and purposes put into language, because a free constitution requires that the people shall at least seem to be parties to the policy of statesmen. The difference between Sir R. Peel and other statesmen is, that he does not think in public—does not invite the public to think with him. He forms his plans out of the elements of thought he finds in the House of Commons, and trusts to each party liking the ingredient it has separately contributed to the hash.

A stranger to the House of Commons, who, having heard of Sir Robert Peel's influence there, had conceived some ideal portrait of a great orator, would assuredly be disappointed. He would observe in his speeches a want of strong reasoning on fixed principles—a lax, loose, many-sided mode of viewing the most vital questions, and a great command of that sort of logic which takes in common minds by clever fallacies. He would look in vain for vivid imagination or profound thought. He would find no outline of a complete scheme of policy, nor any one ruling idea with which his own views and political sympathies could associate. The style he would pronounce as inartificial; not that there is no attempt at construction, but the speech is so crowded with extraneous matter, and so many ends have to be gained by it, that a perfect plan would be impossible. He would complain of verbosity, of repetition of ideas—nay, whole arguments, in different words, and those imperfectly expressed—of a pervading pretension to something very profound, which constantly falls short of accomplishment. Of the action used by the speaker, he would be tempted to say that it was neither modest, as becomes an unassuming reasoner, nor imposing, as ought to be the action of a great orator. He would see at one time a pompous solemnity leading to nothing; at another, the most trivial postures of every-day, after-dinner conversation, ushering in the most important topics. He would notice with surprise the orator's elbow resting on the table before him, while his pointed finger shakes ominously at his opponents, and one leg is crossed over the other—the posture of a man laying down an argument to a familiar friend; or his thumbs buried in the pockets of his capacious waistcoat, while his coat is thrown back ostentatiously, as some foreigners do to show their fine velvet linings; or, as is more commonly the case, his hands hidden under his coat-tails, while he stands much as he might with his back to a fire. These are not exactly the positions or the gestures of a great orator.

But, on the other hand, whatever the defects of Sir Robert Peel, when his speeches or his actions are looked at critically, you cannot fail to admire his ease and self-possession—the thorough knowledge he has, even to the minutest details, of every subject he undertakes; the adroitness with which he enters into all the different feelings, prejudices, and interests which surround him; and the art he evinces in yielding them, so as to produce all the appearance of enthusiasm, and in moulding them to his purpose of subduing their varieties to one harmonious course of action. In the art of managing the House of Commons, he is, indeed, unrivalled.—"(*Francis's 'Gleanings of the Age,'* pp. 33–41.)"



WE NEVER MET AGAIN.

POETRY BY EDWARD MORDAUNT SPENCER.

COMPOSED BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.

Allegretto grazioso.

dolce *cres.* *mf*

I met her on a
sum - mer night, I thought her pass - ing fair; Of all the gems that met my sight, To me the fair - est
there. To see her since I oft have sigh'd, But sighs are all in vain; Though I have sought her
pp
ev' - ry where, We ne - ver met a - gain, We ne - ver met a - gain. Though I have sought her
pp
ev' - ry where, We ne - ver met a - gain.

SECOND VERSE.

I led her through the merry dance,
She won my heart's good will,
I listen'd to her dulcet song—
I think I hear her still.

To see her since I oft have sigh'd,
But sighs are all in vain;
Though I have sought her ev'ry where,
We never met again.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, AT WASHINGTON CITY.

This grand memorial originated as follows:—In 1783, Congress passed a resolution to erect an equestrian statue to Washington, in the national capital, wherever that should be permanently located. The capital was afterwards established on the border of the broad and beautiful Potomac, and very appropriately called "Washington City." In 1804, after Washington's death, the subject of a monument to his memory was again broached, but no steps were taken on the matter.

In 1833, the "Washington National Monument Society" was organized, with Chief Justice Marshall at its head; and measures were at once taken to collect the necessary funds. In order that it might truly be a national work, and that the humblest individual could contribute his share, the subscriptions were limited to a dollar. During several years only some thirty thousand dollars were obtained; the hard times of 1837 succeeded, when the entire pecuniary resources of the country were prostrated, and this majestic project seemed hopeless for a time.

But, in 1847, new measures were taken, new men and leaders arose; the collections were increased until they reached eighty thousand dollars; and the corner-stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies, by the Hon. Speaker Winthrop, on the 4th July, 1848. The plan adopted is one worthy of the object. The chief idea in the structure is an obelisk, fifty-five feet square at the base, and intended to be six hundred feet high! This will exceed, in its altitude, any steeple or monument in the world. From a thickness of fifteen feet the walls diminish to thirty inches, leaving an open space of twenty-five feet square. The top of this noble monument is to be reached by flights of iron steps at the four sides; and the hand-rail, being hollow, will serve as a conductor of gas, so that the whole of this prodigious cavern will be rendered as light as day.

As to the circular structure—which (to say nothing of its mixed and incongruous architecture) gives such a muddled-up appearance to the base—it will be 100 feet high, on a platform 300 feet square. This is intended to serve as the mausoleum of the illustrious dead.

The States all contribute a block of stone or marble, and of the kind peculiar to each State. The territory of Minnesota, although scarcely five years have elapsed since the enterprising Yankee commenced to fell her forests, and drive still further back the savage, has sent in her contribution, viz. a slab of the pipestone, used by the Indian exclusively for the pipe of peace or war; this is a rare and valuable addition. Michigan sends a block of pure native copper from her mines in Lake Superior; and it has been suggested that California should give in one of gold quartz as a specimen of her mountains, which are said to be composed entirely of that material. The little state of Delaware is not a whit behind her younger and overgrown sisters, and sends a block on which she has placed a medallion head of Washington, with this inscription:—"Delaware, the first to adopt the constitution, will be the last to abandon it." Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, have each their contribution in the ground, and with appropriate inscriptions.

This desire to pay honour to the father of his country is universal, and has extended even to the Indian. The Chock-taw nation, from their far-off home, are preparing a stone with suitable inscription; and the Chickasaws have evinced their love for "their great father," by a donation of some two hundred dollars. The sum will be expended in preparing a stone, with simply the motto, "The Chickasaws to their friend."

These stones will be placed in conspicuous positions at the landings of the stairs, and will make a decoration as unique as beautiful. The work is rapidly progressing, and funds are coming steadily in. Agents are canvassing the country in every direction. We have recently seen, in the exciting scenes in Congress, where the dissolution of the Union was openly avowed, the mere mention of the name of Washington silence the reckless Ultraist, and turn the storm into a calm.

There are some persons, and who are admitted to be possessed of both taste and knowledge in architecture, who disapprove of the plan, and say that the old Egyptian masonry work, of 100 feet altitude, should support a shaft that resem-

bled something else than an immense chimney or stack to an American factory. But (says our Correspondent) we are disposed to be pleased, and certainly consider the plan truly an American one, and are sure that no other country will claim it.

No country has ever presented a similar spectacle, where all classes so unceasingly united to do honour to one man. Masons and anti-Masons, Odd Fellows, benevolent associations, schools, colleges, banks, corporations, have all joined in aiding this project; and it will truly be a national work, and worthy of the American people.

MADemoiselle VANDERMEERSCH.

This young lady has come to this country with an exhibition of a very singular and unique character, which has already received the patronage and the express approbation of some of the chief nobility and leaders of fashion. She has applied herself from an early age to the training of birds; and the result is, that she exercises over them an extraordinary power, inducing them to perform feats of a wholly different kind from those which have been done by trained animals before. They are, or at least seem to be, acts of intelligence: we say seem to be, because, after the most careful and minute observation, we have been unable to arrive at even a guess as to the manner in which Mdle. Vandermeersch communicates with the birds.

The performance is very simple, and wholly distinct from conjuring or any pretence of it. The birds are in a cage with several compartments. In front of the cage is arranged a platform filled with cards, each exactly similar to the other on the side presented to the birds, but bearing various inscriptions on their prefaces, such as the letters of the alphabet, the numerals singly and in combination, the days of the week, month, or year, the months, the seasons, &c. On the bidding of any one of the company, the birds tell the day of the week, month, or year; the seasons; the time by any one's watch; or they will spell any word indicated, provided it do not contain any one letter twice over. All these things are done with the most perfect precision, and there is no apparent collusion. Mdle. Vandermeersch does not touch the birds or the cards, and the little animals hop out of their cages and pick out the cards with their beaks, seemingly with a very serious effort at recollection and calculation.

The exhibition excites admiration and surprise wherever it is seen. At present it is confined to the parties of the nobility and gentry; but we had an opportunity of seeing it, on Wednesday last, at the residence of Mdle. Vandermeersch, No. 2, Baker-street, Portman-square. It has been witnessed by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and many other of the principal nobility. Mdle. Vandermeersch is a native of Toulouse, and is not more than 17 or 18 years of age—a fact which makes her power over these birds the more remarkable.

SOCIALIST SUCCESS IN FRANCE, AND THE PROSPERITY OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—One of the most striking



proofs of the effects of the Socialist success is found in the condition of the savings-banks of Paris. In all the weeks of January and February, confidence prevailed; the artisans and shopkeepers were tolerably well employed—they could save something, and, relying on the Government, they invested their savings. In the second week in March the deposits fell to nearly half the amount of the first week in February, and in the third week of March they declined nearly one-third more. As there was a prospect of the success of those who claim for themselves exclusively the character of the workman's friends, the workman's wages dwindled away, and his savings were lessened. When the workman's friends actually succeeded, those effects were augmented, work was almost



MDLE. EMILE VANDERMEERSCH.

suspended, and saving almost ceased—adding to the many proofs afforded by every page of modern history, that none suffer so much by political disturbances and revolutions as those on whose behalf they are said to be made. The usual pretext for them is the distress of the labourers, and in all cases they increase that distress. They suspend productive industry; and, if the capitalist lose his profit, and the landowner his rent, the labourer loses his wages, and becomes a pauper or starves. He may, by the suspension of his industry, cease to benefit others, but he infallibly ruins himself. The politicians who claim to be the friends of workmen, and are continually planning political changes to serve them, are their worst enemies.—*Economist*.

NEGLECTING THE ANTECEDENT.—Some very whimsical instances of this occur continually, especially in the answers of witnesses when given literally as they speak. In a late assault case the prosecutor swore that "the prisoner struck him with a broom on his head till he broke the top of it!" In narrating an accident some time since, it was stated that a poor old woman was run over by a cart aged sixty. So in a case of supposed poisoning: "He had something in a blue paper in his hand, and I saw him put his head over the pot, and put it in!" Another swal- lowing a base coin: "He snatched the half-crown from the boy, which he swallowed;" which seems to mean the boy, not the money. An old fellow, who for many years sold combustible matches in London, had the following cry: "Buy a pennyworth of matches of a poor old man made of foreign wood!"—*New York Christmas Bell*.

couraging the genius of Kirk. He saw in his atelier a charming bust of "Ariadne," one of the first original conceptions of the young sculptor, became the purchaser, and brought it to London. On one occasion, having had the honour of entertaining Sir Robert Peel and others of the cognoscenti, this bust, really charming from its simplicity and beauty, attracted the attention of all who were in the salon in which it was placed. The distinguished host was asked eagerly where he got this "gem of antiquity." The reply was, "It is the production of an Irish stone-cutter." All were credulous, until Mr. Croker said, "Give me an order, and I will have as many as you like executed for fifty pounds each." Sir Robert Peel, never lost sight of the artist until he had obtained for him the commission (Continued on page 33, Supplement gratis.)



THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, AT WASHINGTON CITY.

"HESIONE."

STATUETTE, BY WILLIAM BOYTON KIRK, R.I.I.A.

"Reges quoque filia monstro
Pescitur aequoreo. Quam dura ad saxa revinctam
Vindicat Alcides." OVID.

THE classical and beautiful figure above represented is from a Daguerrotyp, taken from a statuette in marble by a young Irishman, who gives promise of attaining the first eminence in that proud department of art to which he has devoted himself.

The fable of Hesion, chained to a rock, to be devoured by a sea-monster, and her subsequent release by Hercules, is familiar to all

readers of the Heathen Mythology. The figure tells the story in a simple, graceful, but most effective manner.

Young Kirk is the third son of the late Thomas Kirk, R.I.I.A., whose numerous works are scattered through every part of Ireland, and several in England. The statue of the late Sir Sydney Smith, in Greenwich Hospital, ordered by Parliament during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, is a telling monument to his ability. The colossal statue of Nelson on the pillar in Sackville-street, Dublin, executed when Kirk was a pupil in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, speaks also well for his fame.

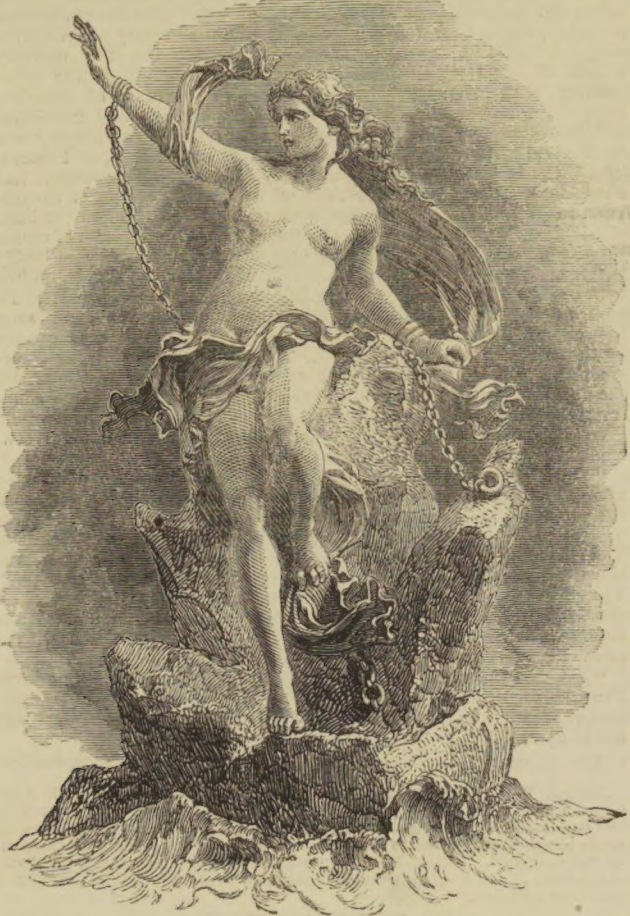
The anecdote we are now about to relate, and which has never yet met the public eye, is most interesting. When the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker was in Ireland, he was not slow in finding out and en-

HESIONE.

(Continued from page 32.)

for the national tribute to the memory of one of her greatest Admirals—Sir Sidney Smith.

The subject of the present notice is scarcely out of his minority; and in his sculpture gallery will be found a statue of her most gracious Majesty, executed during her stay in Dublin. Here, too, is the statue of "Iris ascending," which was reduced by the artist for the Art-Union of London, cast in bronze, and distributed as prizes to the subscribers; besides a miniature group from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," representing Titania, Bottom, and fairies. An engraving from the latter was recently published in the "Amateur." The group of "Lear and Cordelia" is familiar to all visitors of the Exhibition in 1848. Mr. Kirk has recently finished a colossal statue of Justice, which stands on the apex of the pyramid in front of the New Court-house of Belfast.



STATUETTE OF "HESIONE," BY WILLIAM BOYTON KIRK, A.R.H.A.

This work has won the warmest commendations from the cold and severe critics of the Athens of Ireland.

The work upon which he is now engaged is a group, life size, entitled "The Enchantress." A youth is seated listlessly on

"a bank
Whereon the wild thyme grows,"

holding a Pandean pipe in his hands; while a lovely nymph with flowing locks gracefully reclines on his shoulder, with one hand rested upon a tambourine, singing to the air her lover had been playing; while he with breathless attention catches the soft syllables as they are warbled forth. The head and face of the female, from its perfect abandon, seem to utter the sounds which entrance her lover. It is, indeed, a piece of that pure nature such as can alone make the marble live. This group is only in clay, and, when transferred to the Carrara, is intended for the Great National Exhibition of 1851.

HOLD OF THE BARQUE "ELEANOR."—SUPPLY OF STOCK BY THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE MAURITIUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

June 13th, 1850.

I SEND you a Sketch, taken in rather an uncommon situation—namely, the hold of the barque *Eleanor*, of London, on a voyage, with stock from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, to the Mauritius—illustrating the trade now carried on to a very considerable extent between the ports of the colony of the Cape and Port Louis, Isle of France.

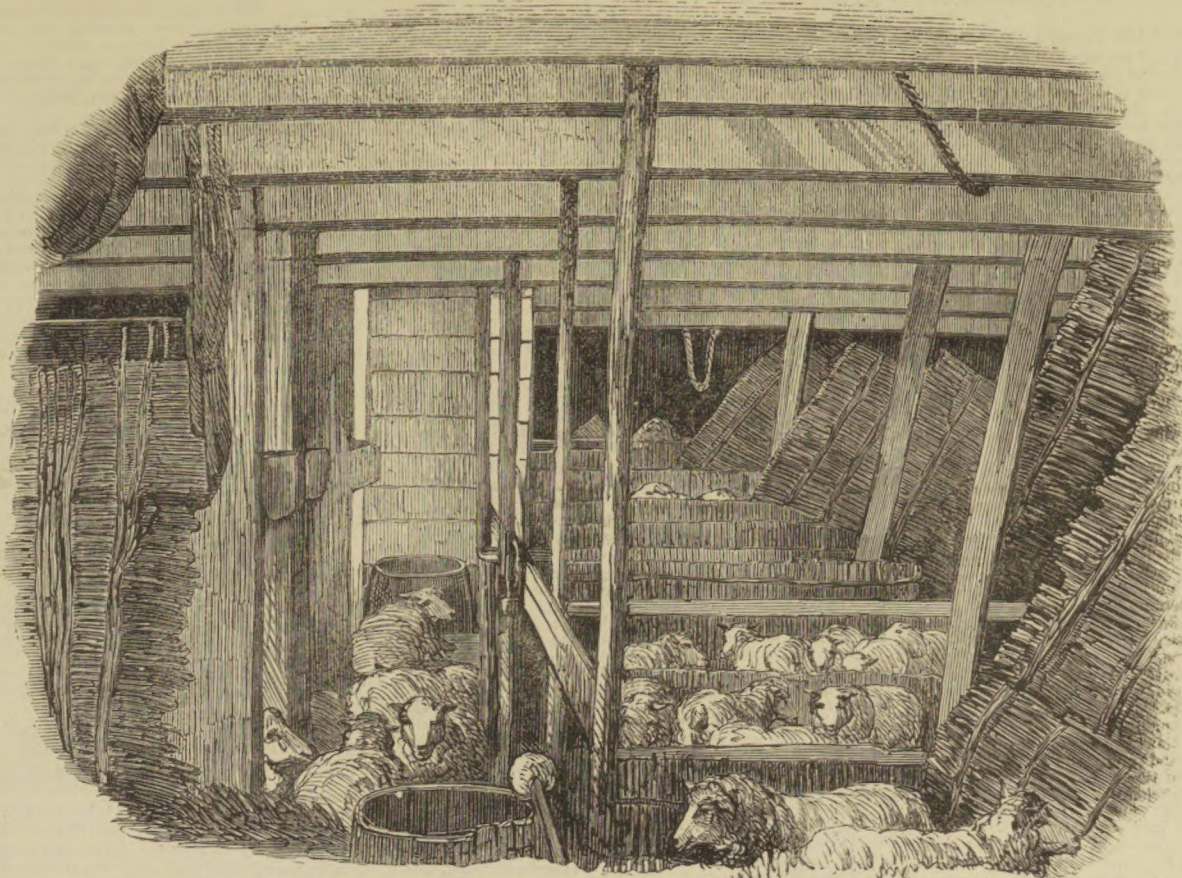
The voyage, during which the Sketch was taken, was more than ordinarily successful; not a single sheep or goat, out of 200 of the former and 40 of the latter, being lost by death from any of the causes which usually conduce to such a result. Since the measures of Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar, have closed the ports of that island against the whites, the export of cattle and sheep from the Cape has increased to a very considerable amount. With fair winds and good weather, the passage from Table or Simon's Bay averages about twenty-five days; from Algoa Bay and Natal, of course, somewhat less. This being but a short period, and the price given for sheep and oxen in the Mauritius being high, when compared with the cost price at the Cape, induces considerable speculation. As an instance, I give a venture in which, with another party, I was personally engaged.

We took on board the *Eleanor* in Simon's Bay 200 sheep and 40 goats, for which 7s. 6d was paid per head cost price; the freight was 5s. for each; and we were at other charges for oat-hay (of which we took a good deal), bran and oats in sufficient quantities, and about 60 barrels of water. Our passage took 26 days, during which we had some very rough weather and ten days' continuance of strong head-winds; but, from the precautions taken to pen the sheep in parties of twenties and thirties only (which not only prevented their jamming and suffocating one another, but also hindered them from being thrown in a mass to leeward as the ship rolled), we did not meet with any casualty—a result which amply repaid us for any extra trouble that we took at the beginning.

In the Sketch, I have shown the starboard side of the *Eleanor's* hold, as taken at sea, with the hurdles exactly as placed, and a gang-way running fore and aft, interrupted only for about a yard by the chain-locker. The lee side, though not shown in the Sketch, was exactly similar.

Upon our arrival at Port Louis, the sheep sold for 28s., and the goats for £2 each.

I send you also a Sketch of a tree very plentifully scattered over the country in a quarter daily becoming of more interest and importance—i. e. Port Natal. The plant is the Chandelier Euphorbia (*Euphorbia grandidentata*), which has a strikingly foreign appearance, and adds a picturesque effect to the surrounding scenery, mingling to advantage its angular, spinous, upright stems with the more beautiful foliage of the *Erythrina Caffra* (Kafir coral-tree), dotted over with its long spikes of large crimson, pea-like flowers—the acacias, and the graceful date-trees, a dwarf species of which is very plentiful, as also immense sized specimens of the scarlet geranium. It is in Africa alone (I have been told by a clever German naturalist, resident at Port Natal) than any species of cactus attains to the growth of a tree; and it is with the acrid juice of these (readily discharged upon incision) that the wild Bushmen poison the barb of their small but deadly arrows. By the side of the tree I have



HOLD OF THE BARQUE "ELEANOR," ON A VOYAGE WITH STOCK FROM THE CAPE TO THE MAURITIUS.

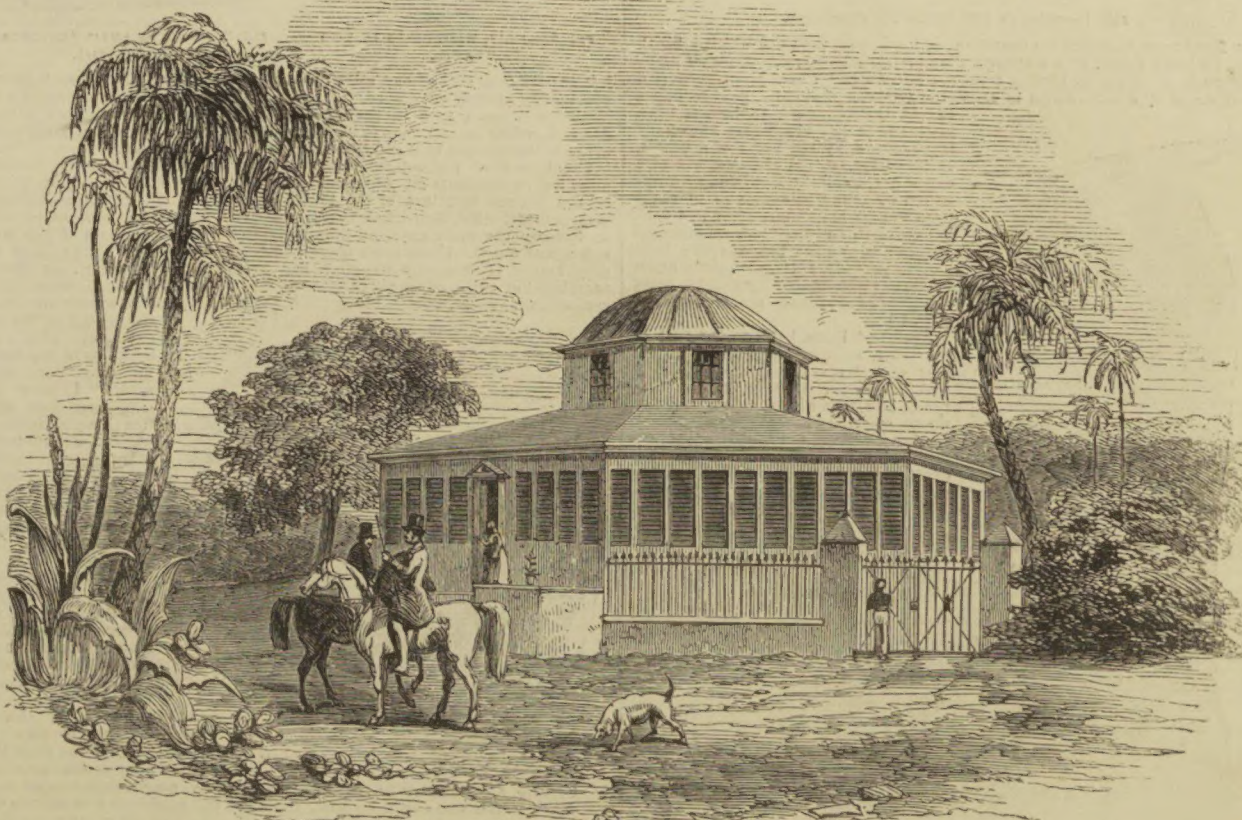
placed another species of euphorbia, with thick fleshy stems of large size, of which there are several kinds which the South African Dutch, or Boers, are accustomed to place *en masse* under the name of *morse doorn* (nasty thorn), which is surely no misnomer, as many a good jacket of mine, nearly torn to pieces in making a way through the bush, has testified. The beauty and luxuriance of the vegetation around Port Natal is indeed very great.

PUNS are, I believe, the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words which wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfect in its kind, should contain two distinct meanings—the one common and obvious, the other more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on Education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful that he could never be brought to read the word *patriarchs*; but whenever he met with it he always pronounced it *partridges*. A friend of the writer observed to her that it could hardly be considered as a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy, in calling them partridges, was *making game* of the patriarchs. Now here are two distinct meanings contained in the same phrase: for to make game of the patriarchs is to laugh at them; or to make game of them is, by a very extravagant and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges, and other such delicacies, which the law takes under its protection, and calls *game*: and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are referable to one form of expression. I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them: it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution, it has been at last got under, and driven into cloisters—from whence it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world.—Rev. Sydney Smith.

OCTAGON VILLA, ANTIGUA.

This neat specimen of house-building in Antigua is the property and country residence of Andrew Coltart, Esq. It is situated one mile from St. John's, on Gray's Hill, at an elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a beautiful view of the city and harbour. It has eight sides, as its name implies; and, being nearly surrounded with jalousie windows, it admits the re-

freshing sea breeze. The dome at the top is roofed with galvanised corrugated iron, and gives a pleasing effect to the structure.



OCTAGON VILLA, ANTIGUA.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

INSTINCT AND REASON. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.—Reeve, King William-street.

It is our purpose in the present article to give a short account of this contribution to literature, which has lately appeared, inasmuch as the subject cannot fail to interest both the old and young of various classes of the community. Mr. Smees opens the work with an enunciation of its object. "A man can hardly journey through the path of life without pausing to consider in what respect he differs from a dog, a daisy, a common stone, or a piece of mechanism like a steam-engine." Keeping in view this opening paragraph, he considers minutely the various properties of these several bodies. The great difference between animals and plants he maintains to exist in the presence of the nervous system; and "whenever the dog or any other animal sees, hears, or remembers, he is properly said to evince mental action, and mind is thus the term we assign to the action of the brain and nervous system."

In comparing the dog and other animated creatures with man, Mr. Smees examines the relative excellence of the organs of sensation; and whilst he illustrates every assertion by an anecdote, he shews that there is an exquisite adaptation of these organs to the wants. Speaking of the vision of birds, he says that—"If they had not the power of adjustment, they would not be enabled to settle with precision from a great height upon any definite object, but they would dash against masses of matter, and be destroyed. With respect to clear glass, birds require some experience, as they are not aware that it is a solid body, and will fly against the windows with such great force as to pass completely through them." "The parlour of the Bank of England is a most beautiful room, from which emanate those edicts of the directors, which are, in times of distress, as terrible and fearful to speculators of the mercantile community as the bulls of the Pope are to believers in the potency of his holiness. The windows of this room are double, to exclude sound and to preserve the temperature of the room. One day, great was the astonishment of the gentlemen assembled, to observe a hen pheasant dash completely through the two panes of glass, and alight upon the carpet—a little shaken by the concussion, but not killed. I saw the bird the same afternoon, and she seemed to be but little the worse for the damage which she received in the course of her unceremonious intrusion."

Our author states that all sensations produce either pleasure or pain, and demonstrates the necessity of the latter state. "It has been asked by some men why pain has been allowed; but, if we interrogate nature, we find that pain is necessary for our preservation in the present scheme of the construction of the universe." Without pain, "he would not be able to tell whether he sat upon a red-hot iron plate or upon his chair," and thus would run the chance of being destroyed. In cases of insensibility, where there is no pain, this result actually happens. I remember a man who fell during a fit in the boiler room of a steam-engine. His comrades, anxious to assist him, placed him upon the top of the boiler. The man did not feel the effect of the heat, and a most dangerous wound resulted."

From the consideration of pleasure and pain, Mr. Smees passes to the consideration of memory. "The impressions in man, the dog, and in all other animals, are not transient; they are carried to the brain, where they are registered, and may rise again to produce or to modify an action at any future period." As an example of memory even in wasps, Mr. Smees states that, "after I had utterly destroyed a whole horde and filled up the hole, I watched the next morning to see how many stragglers were from home, and generally some half dozen would visit the spot. These stragglers would exhibit the greatest perplexity, and would alight exactly where the hole existed before my operations were conducted. They would then crawl about rapidly for a few minutes, take a short fly round and reconnoitre, then settle upon precisely the same place. Some of these unfortunates would continue to search in vain for the hole for several days, after which I have generally lost sight of them altogether."

Having shown that all animals evince memory, and are the subjects of pleasure and pain, Mr. Smees details instances of reason where man and animals are equal, and shows that all have the faculty of judgment and the capacity to act from the experience of former ideas. "I have seen instances in which the dog and his master have been actuated by the same idea. Two boys were very fond of taking a dog to bed with them, although it was strictly forbidden for them to do so. The mamma was determined to stop the practice, and went at night into the room and turned the dog out, when he was compelled to sneak down stairs, with his tail between his legs. On the next night, however, the boys put the dog into one of the drawers, and shut him up; so that when the mamma came no dog was found, and the boys afterwards took him to bed. The dog seemed fully to appreciate the boys' movements, and used perfectly to fall in with their plans."

But, although up to a certain point animals are equal to men, yet there are powers of mind by which a human being incomparably surpasses the other members of creation. Upon this subject Mr. Smees has a very long chapter, in which he shows that man, and man alone, can act upon the knowledge of chemical affinity, light, electricity, sound, &c.; and he exemplifies the effect of the application of this knowledge for the benefit of mankind mostly by examples of a character but little known; and at the conclusion remarks that "we have now had abundant examples of the facility which man possesses of learning the properties of matter, and of arranging this knowledge into general laws, to be afterwards employed for his amusement or advantage. Upon a close investigation of the faculties of animals, we find that no other living creature but man has the capacity to obtain this result. By virtue of a knowledge of the laws of nature, we find that man has dominion over the fish of the sea, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing which creepeth upon the earth." As one of the examples in this chapter, we may quote the following:—"As a general principle, everything placed in the air has a portion adherent to itself, and upon this account resists wetting by water. Now, before the Bank notes are printed, it is necessary that the paper should be damped. To damp 10,000 pieces of paper every day much labour was required, and the late Mr. Oldham contrived a pretty apparatus to remedy the evil. The paper is placed in the receiver of an air-pump, and the air is then pumped out. When the air is removed the water is allowed to rise, and thus it thoroughly wets the paper. The wetted paper is then passed through rollers, to expel the surplus water, when it is ready to be printed for the Bank purposes."



FIG. 1.—NEST OF THE EUPLECTES FLAVICEPS.

Mr. Smees next considers the operations of instinct—"works of which a Sir C. Wren, an Inigo Jones, or a Stephenson might justly be proud." Amongst many of the nests of birds, we have selected the following. "I have lately purchased a nest made by a bird which is called the *Euplectes flaviceps*. It is so like a basket, that, curiously enough, it has a handle to it like the basket known by the sea-side by the name of a cobbie. It is composed, not of twigs, but of a coarse grass, and the handle is so interwoven with the whole mass as to cause us to wonder at its construction. I cannot conceive for what purpose this handle can be made; but not the least curious part of the structure is the finish which is given to the handle by grass being wound round and round it." (Fig. 1.)

Again:—"Remarkable as the nest of the Oriole is, it by no means equals the nest of a bird—the *Ploceus penicillatus*—which I possess. It is suspended from a bough like that of the Oriole, but the upper part is not supported by so slender a pedicle, but has a more extensive support. (Fig. 2.) Like the nest of the Oriole, the aperture is at the bottom; but a long neck, a foot long, de-



FIG. 2.—NEST OF THE PLOCEUS PENICILLATUS.

FIG. 3.—NEST OF THE SUN-BIRD (DICRUM CONCOLOR).

pends from the true nest, and forms a passage through which the bird must pass on visiting or leaving its young. This remarkable contrivance is, no doubt, formed to prevent snakes or other animals from entering its dwelling." "There is another class of birds which are truly curious, inasmuch as they literally sew their nests to the leaves of trees. I have two nests of the *Dicrum concolor*, or sun bird, which literally has pierced the leaves with regular holes, and then, with a little wool, has made an in-and-out stitch, precisely similar to that used by man." (Fig. 3.)



FIG. 4.—NEST OF THE HORNET (VESPA CRABRO).

Of the instinctive operations of insects Mr. Smees has given very beautiful examples. The material of which the nests of wasps are made he has divided into paper, card, cardboard, pasteboard, and *papier maché*. As a beautiful specimen of paper, he has figured the nest of the *Vespa hobartica*, which is common in the north of England. Of the hornet's nest he says that "the cells have their aperture placed downward, like those of the wasp before mentioned, but the entire structure is composed of paper of a coarser kind. The hornet makes its paper of wood which is partially decayed. Last summer we had a garden-seat which was in that condition, and the creatures used to excavate it for their purposes. I was much interested to observe how they excavated the wood to the very verge of the outer coat, leaving it as thin in that situation as a piece of paper." (Fig. 4.) In foreign countries very remarkable paper nests are made upon the leaves of trees. One made by the *Polistes Doubledayi* (Fig. 5), as large as a pint bottle, is very curious; so are also the beautiful structures of the *Polistes Smeeti* (Fig. 6). Of a *papier-maché* nest, a remarkable example is to be found in one imported into this country by Mr. W. Hawkins. "It is as large as a three or four gallon bottle, and is suspended by a very strong pedicle to a bough. Its exterior is rough, and covered with a series of nodules or protuberances, which are supposed to protect the nest from the jaguars, who, desiring to obtain the honey, jump at it; but, when their noses come in contact with the knobs, are frightened, and retire." (Fig. 7.) "In all these cases, the wasps display organs directly furnished to them by Providence, and construct their habitations from external material, according to some definite plan—always the same in the same species. When circumstances interfere with the plan, still the general design is maintained, which is shewn



FIG. 5.—NEST OF THE POLISTES DOUBLEDAYII.



FIG. 6.—NEST OF THE POLISTES SMEETII.

in a nest belonging to Mr. Bowerbank's (Fig. 8). In this case, after the nest had proceeded to a certain extent, the bough bent, and the creatures proceeded with their cells, so that they were parallel with the earth. Instinct is not only shewn in the more elaborate designs, but even in the mere position of the egg, by snails (Fig. 9), as in the case of the *Bulinus Mindoroensis*, the eggs of which are covered with a hard covering like the egg of a bird. "In all these instances the animals are only enabled to carry out a certain plan, in fact to execute a design given to them by Providence. As far as the design is concerned,



FIG. 8.—NEST, WITH CELLS IN TWO AXES.

FIG. 7.—NEST OF MYRAPETRA SCUTELLARIS.

As far as the design is concerned, it is as perfect as that of any other of Nature's works, and, there fore, man may well marvel at their excellence." Passing from instincts Mr. Smees considers the intuitions of man, such as the ideas of the Deity, of Heaven, of Hell, of Good and Evil, which he considers to be inherent in us. The comparison of the power to use words between men and animals shows a wide difference.



FIG. 9.—NEST OF SNAIL (BULINUS MINDOROENSIS).

The theory of Instinct and Reason which Mr. Smees propounds, is based upon his experiments on Animal Electricity. This chapter contains figures of the fibrous structure of the brain, also figures of the electro-biological arrangement. Mr. Smees has succeeded, by using an injection of carmine, in forming the most exquisite preparations of the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal chord. From these objects the microscope has shown that the grey matter is intensely vascular, and that the white matter, or fibrous part, has but a limited supply of blood. We have figured a small portion of the cerebellum of a cat, though the figure is quite inadequate to convey an idea of the beauty of the real specimen (Fig. 10). Speaking of his theory generally, Mr. Smees says, "I have full confidence that when this theory, from the accumulated wisdom of other philosophers, shall be amended, enlarged, and perfected, it will be of great importance to mankind, by tending to reduce mind and mental operations to the certainty of mathematical demonstration." Of the relation of this theory to faith, he states that "These two causes, although opposite, cannot be contradictory; and, in the progress of human knowledge, like two roads to the same spot, they appear, for a time,

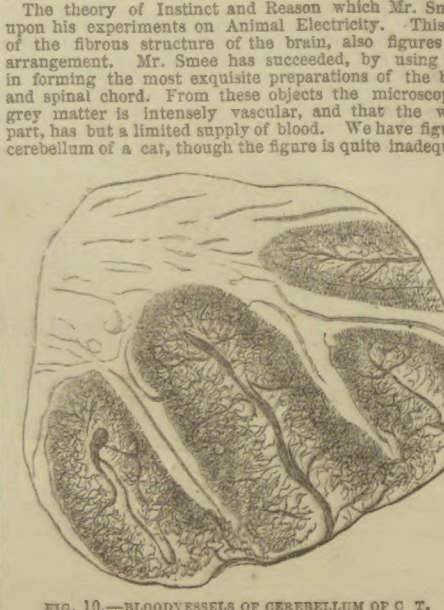


FIG. 10.—BLOODVESSELS OF CEREBELLUM OF C. T.

to lead to a different end; yet the believer in true religion need never fear that reason can shake his faith, nor need the disciple of true science ever fear that reason can interfere with the exercise of the faculties of the mind which it has pleased Providence to afford to man." The chapter on perverted religion is designed to point out the sources of errors, and contains abundance of curious anecdotes.

Mr. Smees considers the relative mental power of the various races, which may be considered as various sections of the one great family of man; and concludes

by a new classification founded upon Electro-biology, and under which every man stands upon his own merits, apart from the peculiarities inherent of the rest of his family.

The work is illustrated by ten beautifully-coloured plates and numerous woodcuts.

MILITARY MONUMENT AT BERLIN.

On the 18th ult., the King of Prussia appeared in public for the first time since the attempt on his life. The occasion of this re-appearance was a very interesting one, and is thus minutely described by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:—"It had been fixed for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Monument to be erected in the grounds of the Military Hospital (the Prussian Invalides), to the memory of the soldiers and officers of the army of Prussia who were killed in the various revolutionary conflicts of 1818 and 1849. The funds for the Monument have been raised by subscription in the army, but the public has also contributed freely. The above day was, probably, selected for the ceremony as the anniversary of Waterloo and La Belle Alliance, marked as memorable in the military annals of our German allies in the last campaign of the great conflict with Napoleon. As usual, the statues of Blücher, Scharnhorst, and Bulow, in the Place of the Opera, were garlanded and decorated with flowers. But the great celebration of the day was the festival at the Invalides; it was attended by the King and Queen, by all the Ministers, by the Municipality, with the Burgomaster and President of the Town-Council, and all the general officers of the district in full uniform. The choristers of the Cathedral and the band of the 2nd Regiment of Guards executed appropriate pieces of music. On the arrival of the King and Queen, their Majesties were loudly cheered. The King wore a general's uniform, his right arm supported by a black scarf. The Prince and Princess Charles were present. As soon as the Royal party had taken their places, the choir sang the choral, 'Praise and Honour to the Highest,' accompanied by the music of the military band. The Military Chaplain, or *Feldprediger*, M. Bollert, then delivered an address, in which he described the object of the monument, the zeal and devotion for King and country it was intended to commemorate, and the encouragement it would give to the display of the same virtues hereafter. The address concluded by asking a blessing on the work."

"The choir sang the psalm from Mendelssohn's oratorio of 'Paul,' after which the chairman of the committee, Lieutenant Harkort, read the patent of the Monument, and a description of the papers and other objects to be placed under the foundation-stone, in a brass box. The box and its contents were then deposited, and the stone lowered and fixed in its place, with the usual ceremony. The Chaplain again asked a blessing on the work so commenced, all the assembly standing uncovered. The hymn 'Nun danket alle Gott' was sung by all present, and the proceedings closed with a salute from the artillery."

"The monument consists of a simple pillar, surmounted by a large Prussian eagle; it is surrounded by a wall or inclosure, on the inside face of which are inscribed the names of the officers and soldiers who fell in the various conflicts."

The following is the inscription to be placed upon the Monument:—

National Monument to the memory of the Brothers and Companions in Arms who fell, true to their duty, in the cause of Law and Order and for their King and Fatherland, on the 18th and 19th of March, 1848, in Berlin, and afterwards, in the conflicts that took place in Posen, Schleswig-Holstein, Mayence, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Erfurt, Breslau, Dresden, Iserlohn, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, the Palz, and Baden. To the living generation an illustrious example; to posterity, a model for imitation.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—CAPTURE OF THE "ANNE D. RICHARDSON."

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following interesting account of the recent capture of the *Anne D. Richardson* by H. M. steam-frigate *Pluto*.

"On the morning of the 14th of February, about 6h. 30m. A.M., a sail was seen from the deck, but owing to a dense fog she could not be made out. We immediately got steam up, and proceeded in chase. About seven o'clock she was made out to be a large barque, standing along the land on the starboard tack. On approaching her she did not hoist any colours; although ours had been up from the time we first sighted her. As we passed under her stern, the Captain was ordered to hoist his colours, which he did, viz. America. On being requested to hoist to, he refused, saying he could not afford to lose time. On his again being requested to heave to, he did so. The Captain of the *Pluto* then went on board, and asked for his papers, which he produced, with the exception of the manifest of his cargo. On closely examining his papers, the Captain observed that two signatures, which should have been in the same hand, were signed by different hands; this immediately excited suspicion. (It should here be explained that the whole of the vessel's sails were made of light cotton canvass, and of such a size, that no legal trader could afford to carry a sufficient number of men to work them.) The Captain stated his doubt, and pointed out the signatures, which not being accounted for, he returned on board; and, on referring to the officers and ship's company, he decided upon detaining her on suspicion; and this he did by sending Mr. Shewell, with a party of men, to take charge, and of whom the Captain of the barque inquired what was to be done with his vessel; the reply was, that he would be sent to an American man-of-war, unless he opened his hatches and proved he was an honest trader. The main hatchway was then opened, and, on our men going below, they found the slave deck, and a Brazilian crew, 13 in number, concealed there. The Captain then hauled his colours down, and threw them overboard. We took him in tow, and brought him to an anchor off Ambriz; but he protested against the whole proceedings, stating he was a lawful trader, and should defend his vessel; still, on our preparing to send him away the following morning, he withdrew his protest and gave certificates stating that he did not claim the protection of any nation, and did not wish to defend his vessel. We then landed him with the passengers and crew, at their own request, and sent the barque to St. Helena on the following morning."

CAPTURE OF THE BRAZILIAN STEAM-BRIG "PACQUETE DE SANTOS," LATE "PROVIDENCIA."

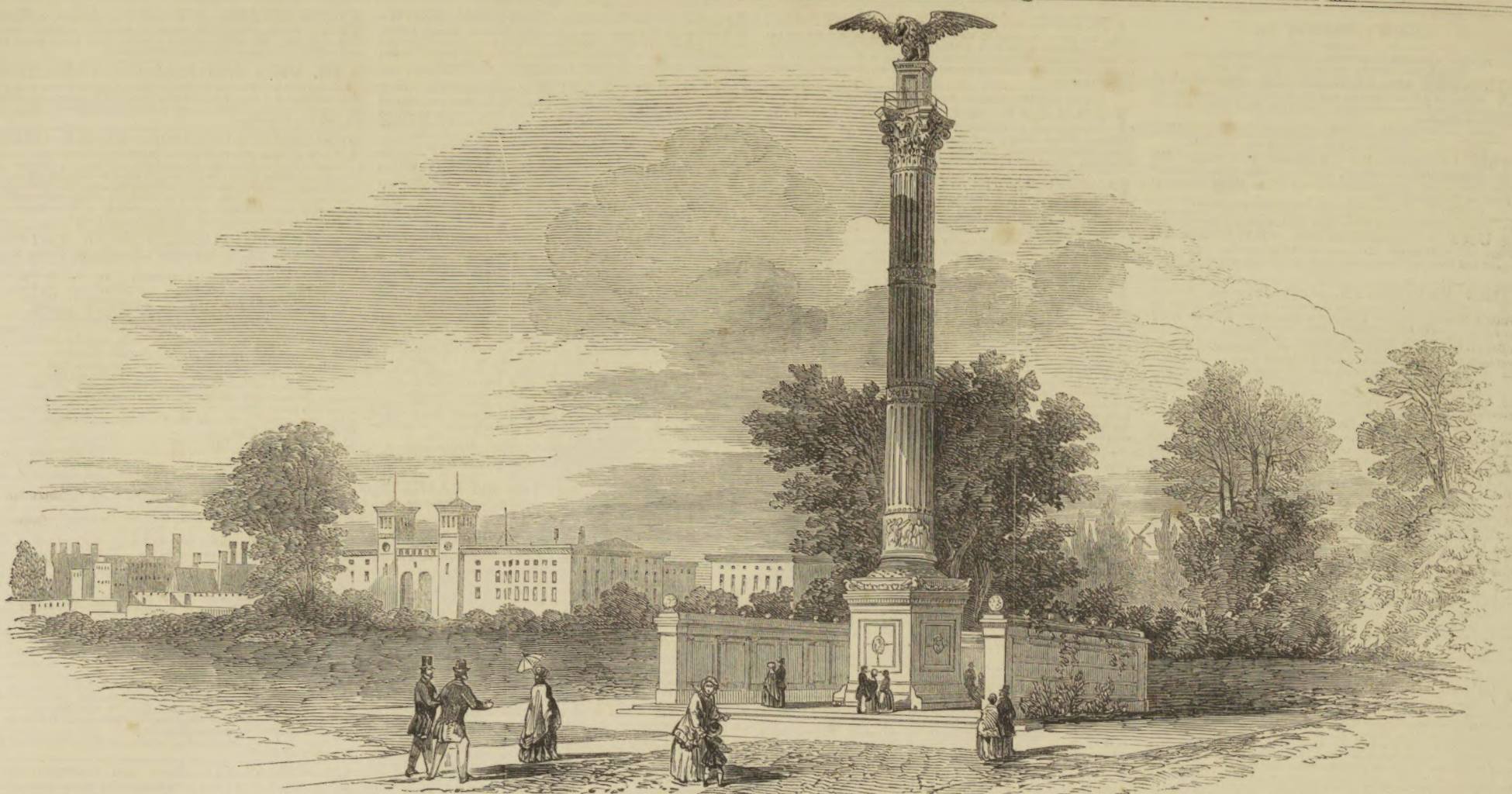
THE recent capture of this vessel has excited considerable interest, from her notoriety as a most fortunate slaver, known to have made several voyages from the Coast of Africa to the Brazils, conveying from 1000 to 1500 slaves each trip. On one occasion she escaped, with 1500 slaves on board, from her Majesty's sloop *Contest*, after a chase of many hours; and on another, with 1000 slaves on board, from the boats of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Penelope*.

Since July last, this notorious slave-steamer had been under the close surveillance of her Majesty's steam-sloops *Hydra* and *Rifleman*. In the above month, she left Rio de Janeiro with complete equipments for a slaving voyage, ostensibly bound to Santos, a port on the coast of South America, but, in reality, to the opposite direction, the coast of Africa. Before she was well clear out of the port at Rio, she was chased by the *Hydra*, but escaped and took refuge in Santos harbour; where, notwithstanding several representations made by the British Vice-Consul, and Commander Skipwith, of the *Hydra*, the more suspicious portion of the slaver's cargo and equipments were allowed to be landed, and afterwards transhipped to a sailing-vessel.

In July last, the *Hydra* being under orders for England, her Majesty's steam-sloop *Rifleman* was ordered to remain at Santos, to keep a watch on this noted slaver, which, being thus prevented from leaving the harbour without detection, continued there unemployed for six months. The *Rifleman* having, at length, in December last, left the port, with the view of intercepting the arrival of several vessels expected with slaves from the coast of Africa, the *Pacquete de Santos* made an effort once more to pursue her voyage to the coast of Africa; when, on January 10, the day of her leaving Santos, she was captured by the *Rifleman*. When first discovered, she was standing away from the land; but, on observing the *Rifleman*, she altered her course, and made every effort to escape: a well-directed shot from the *Rifleman's* long gun, however, astonished the crew of the slaver, and brought her to; she was then boarded and searched by Lieutenant Crofton, the commander, Mr. Beckett, a midshipman, when she was seized, and sent to St. Helena for adjudica-

(Continued on page 35.)

THE HYGIENIC SYSTEM, as propounded by Mr. MORISON, was submitted to the world upwards of 20 years ago. The extensive sale which the Medicine (MORISON'S PILLS) still commands in all civilized communities, notwithstanding all the interested opposition of the Doctors, is undoubted evidence in guarantee to the public of its beneficial nature and the truth of Hygienic system.—British College of Health, New-road, London, 10th, 1850.



MONUMENT AT BERLIN TO THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN 1848 AND 1849.

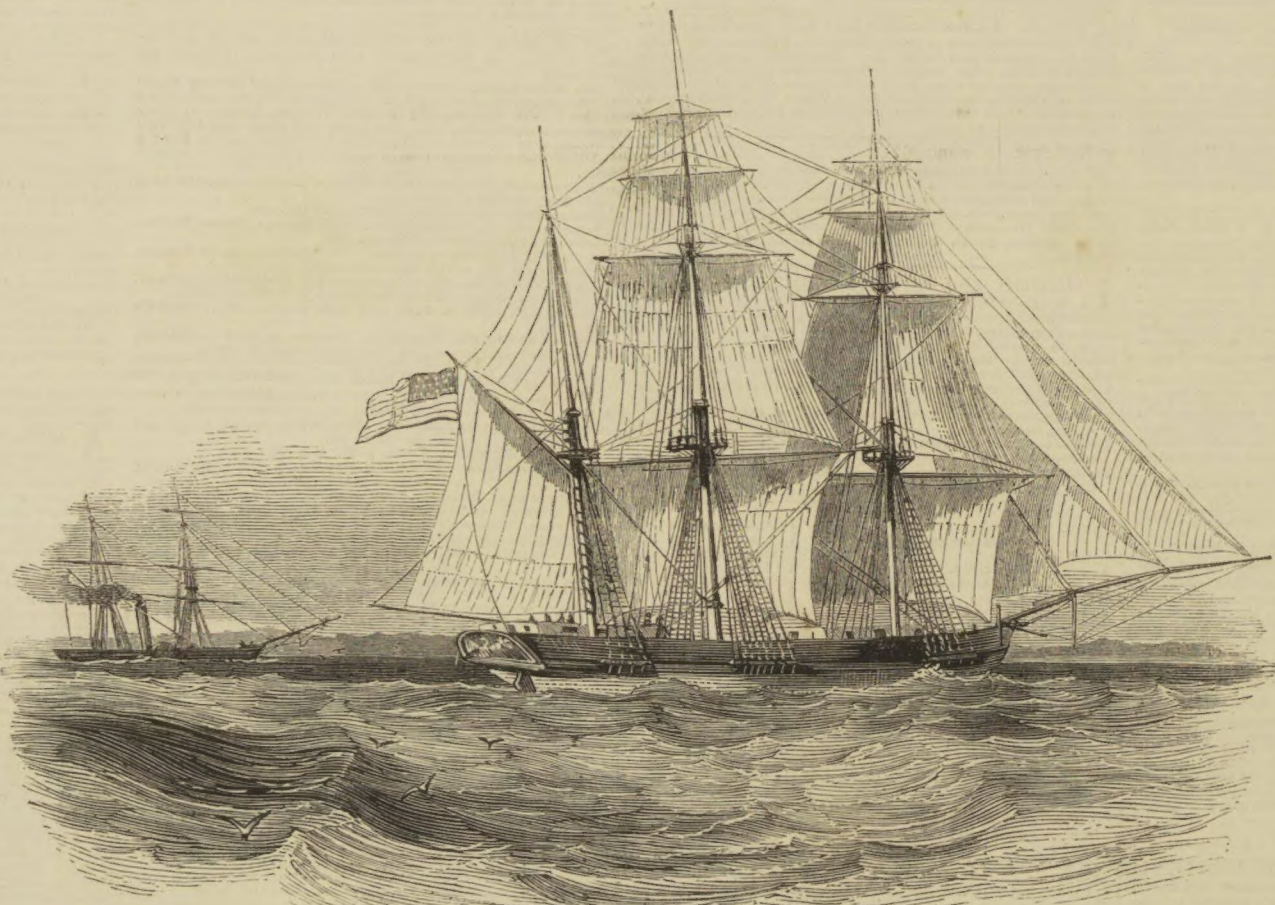
CAPTURE OF THE BRAZILIAN STEAM-BRIG "PACQUETE DE SANTOS."

(Continued from page 34.)

tion, and there decreed to be condemned to her Majesty the Queen, for being engaged in the African Slave Trade. She is stated to have belonged to one of the richest slave-ship owners in the Brazils.

This notorious vessel had long eluded the vigilance of the whole of the squadron under the command of that able officer, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham. On one occasion, a boat from the *Penelope* (flag-ship) missed capturing her, just after she had shipped 1200 slaves: at another time, when she had 1500 slaves on board, she stood a twelve hours' chase by her Majesty's ship *Contest*, and escaped by changing her course after dark; but during this chase, the *Providencia's* engines were so hard worked that she lay at Rio de Janeiro until she had been repaired by engineers expressly sent for from Europe. In December last, when captured by the *Rifleman*, the *Providencia* had ventured to sea under a different name and owners, with the pretext that she was intended as a trading vessel between Santos and Rio; but her real character and object were proved by the slave deck being found temporarily nailed up.

The *Anne D. Richardson* is the second vessel which has been lately taken with American colours flying, and an American master and crew on board. The first, *Lucy Anne*, captured by H. M. S. *Rattler*, had on board 587 slaves; when boarded, her hatches were battened down, but the boarding-officer, hearing



CAPTURE OF THE "ANNE D. RICHARDSON" SLAVER, BY H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE "PLUTO."

an extraordinary noise below, insisted on their being opened, where a most horrible scene presented itself: a hot vapour, like smoke, ascended from the human beings crammed into the vessel's hold, and among them was found a Brazilian crew; they were struggling in the agonies of suffocation, for the hatches had only been shut down when the man-of-war's boat was close alongside. Had it not been for want of air, the slaves would have been kept quiet, and the ship allowed to pass as a legal American trader; but as soon as the Yankee skipper found himself caught, he hauled down his national flag, threw his papers overboard, and would not claim any country—cunning cosmopolite as he was.

The *Anne D. Richardson*, engaged in the same horrible traffic, was captured by the *Pluto*, (Commodore Jolliffe), through the incorrectness of the ship's papers, when the master hauled down his colours, rather than be taken to the American Commodore: the search of the ship's hold would at once have proved his guilt, since it contained the usual slave provisions, which the prohibition of the right to search American ships would have defeated our officers in detecting. There can be no doubt that American vessels, and the protection afforded by their flag, have enabled the Brazilians to import vast numbers of slaves, as well as to baffle the squadrons under the command of Commodores Jones, Hotham, and Fanshaw; but the latter will, doubtless, take active measures, in future, to defeat this Yankee-Brazilian artifice.



THE BRAZILIAN STEAM-BRIG "PACQUETE DE SANTOS" CAPTURED BY H.M. STEAM-SLOOP "RIFLEMAN."